The Massillon Independent.

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SENATOR DICK ISSUES A DEFI

Pays a Tribute to His Colleague in the Upper House.

CAN NOT THINK OF RETREAT

Speaking of the Suggestions Made by H. M. Daugherty in His Cleveland Address, He Declares Senators Owe it to Their Friends to Fight the Matter to a Finish.

Akron, O., Aug. 29.—Senator Charles Dick, following the example of Senator Foraker, has made public his views on the issues raised by the address of H. M. Daugherty, former chairman of the Republican state committee, at Cleveland last Saturday, in which he urged the retirement of Senator Dick as chairman of the state executive committee and a less cordial indorsement of Senators Foraker and Dick than of President Roosevelt by the state convention. Senator Dick in his statement says:

"Personally no one can regret more than I any antagonism or opposition to [illegible] the Ohio senators and their friends. Politically I am satisfied to know that whatever opposition there may be has at last found a responsible head, and that every congressman, every state officer, every candidate, has publicly repudiated this opposition. It has looked long and diligently for a nurse and has sought far and wide to establish its paternity; but until last Saturday, when it was publicly adopted, it had gone about like an orphan seeking both sustenance and a patron.

"This is not the first experience of the kind. Ohio Republicans had to decide a like controversy some years ago. At that time Senator Hanna was denounced by some as a 'red-necked boss;' President Roosevelt was called a 'jelly fish,' and Judge Nash a 'man without backbone.' All these men, however, survived the taunts and insults of their enemies and were sustained throughout by the loyal Ohio Republicans.

"If the Ohio senators were disposed for any reason to retire from the conflict they could not do so now. They owe it to their friends over the entire state, as well as to themselves, to fight this matter to a finish. In this contest their friends will be found on one side, their enemies on the other. In the controversy, however, the national administration is not involved, since no one opposes a strong and emphatic endorsement of the president. The whole situation has shifted to opposition of Ohio senators and the present party organization. The coming state convention, all delegates participating, must decide these matters.

"The Ohio senators differed from each other on several important measures before the senate, including the statehood bill, the Philippine tariff bill, the type of inter-oceanic canal, and the railroad rate bill; on many other measures they were agreed. The fact that we entertained different convictions never for one moment lessened my respect for my colleague, never lowered my high regard for him as a man, and never invited a doubt of his loyalty to his party or his devotion to his country. I know of no reason, therefore, why he should not receive a strong commendation from those whom he so ably served."

Russia's Position.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—In view of suggestions in the foreign press regarding the coming policy of the government, founded on rumors current here, it is semi-officially stated that it would be a great mistake to suppose that revolutionary terrorism will be met by terrorism of the government, which always will be able to distinguish between legal opposition and enemies determined to nullify the law, whether by propaganda or by passive resistance. A propaganda has its own means of struggling, whether through the press or by meeting, but disturbances of order will be prosecuted sternly whatever ideas are professed. The government has sufficient means, the statement continues, of suppressing illegal acts; but suppressing is not the only aim, the first problem being the preparation of bills to be presented in parliament for the settlement of pressing questions in a legal manner. The statement concludes as follows: "Revolutionaries may try to destroy the work of the government, but finally they must fail, as the government cannot refrain from the fulfillment of reforms simply because one statesman or another may be replaced."

Fire in Oil Field.

Beaumont, Texas, Aug. 29.—Boiler exploded in Keithward tract at Spindle Top at 9:30 last evening, setting fire to oil storage tanks and derricks. Fifteen already burned, fire spreading. Best wells in field in this district.

Male Vanity.

Man believes himself irresistible at all ages, and I believe that the older he grows the more fascinating he thinks himself.—London World.

OHIO OLIO.

What's Doing in the Buckeye State. Revenue Under Cole Law.

Columbus, O., Aug. 29.—The gross earnings of the public service companies taxed under the Cole law will reach this year the enormous sum of $200,000,000. The reports of the companies are due by September 1, and many are already in. Included in the list of quasi-public corporations taxed under this law are steam and electric railroads, express, telegraph and telephone, signal and messenger, pipe line, gas and electric light and power companies, and freight line companies. They are taxed one per cent on their gross earnings, so that the law will produce this year $2,000,000 of revenue. Last year their earnings reached $180,000,000, so that the total revenue produced was only $1,800,000.

Cincinnati Festival.

Cincinnati, Aug. 29. — The Cincinnati Fall Festival association offered as its chief attraction a spectacular production of the London musical success, The Blue Moon, with James T. Powers in the title role and 200 persons in the production. It was the first performance of the play in America. Besides an enormous chorus and orchestra; elephants and horses were used on the stage. The audience numbered 3,900 people, the capacity of Music hall. Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were guests of honor in one of the boxes.

Central Life Again Sued.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 29. — Another suit against the Union Central Life Insurance company for back taxes claimed by the county was filed by County Legal Counsel Ireton, Collins, Schoenle and Poor, and Attorney Alfred B. Benedict. The suit is the third of its kind, and demands judgment for $994,477.68, being $947,121.60 claimed due for taxes on the 1905 tax duplicate, with the 5 per cent treasurer's penalty added.

Struck Big Gasser.

Newark, O., Aug. 29.—On the E. O. Squire farm, midway between Homer and Hartford, the Central Ohio Natural Gas company drilled in at a depth of about 2,100 feet, a 5,000,000-foot gas well which is one of the best in this section. The well is three-quarters of a mile from any other well and is therefore in what is regarded as new territory.

Increase in Railroad Valuation.

Columbus, O., Aug. 29.—Though very few miles of new steam railroad were built in Ohio last year, the appraisement of railroad property for taxation this year shows a large increase. The total valuation is $148,060,329. Last year it was only $135,669,294.

Veteran Shoots Himself.

Sandusky, O., Aug. 29.—Milton S. Pollock, an inmate of the state soldiers' home, and a sufferer from cancer of the stomach, committed sucide by shooting himself.

Boy Drowned.

Akron, O., Aug. 29.—Carl H. Taggart, aged 15, of Galion, was drowned in the canal. He was wading and was seized with cramps in shallow water.

Engineer Killed.

Youngstown, O., Aug. 29. — Peter Higgins, aged 30, an engineer on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, was killed by a traction car here.

Socker Football Game.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 29.—The Corinthians of England defeated the Cincinnati team at socker football by a score of 19 to 0.

MARKSMANSHIP

Of a Texas Woman a Feature of the Shooting at Seagirt.

Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 29.—Excellent shooting conditions attended the second day of the great military shooting tournament. An interesting feature of the day was the excellent marksmanship of Mrs. Elizabeth Topperwein of San Antonio, Tex., who qualified for enrollment as a member of the National Marksman's Reserve by scoring 59 out of a possible 75 in all, seven shots each, at 800, 900 and yards. The Leech cup match, open to all, seven shots each, a t 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, was won by Captain Stewart Wise, First corps of cadets, Boston, with the fine score of 100 out of a possible 105. Second prize, $25, was won by Corporal Eastman, Ohio, with a total of 94.

Failed to Materialize.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 29.—The Populist state convention called to meet here to nominate a state ticket failed to materialize, only nine delegates making their appearance. Chairman Holloway of the executive committee said: "As has been well understood for some time, we have no intention of placing a ticket in the field. Fully ninety per cent of the Populists voted for Hoke Smith. They felt that he stood for many things we have advocated for years."

Cheap Oil.

Independence, Kan., Aug. 29. — The Prairie Gas and Oil company announced a reduction of 3 cents a barrel in the price of all western oils. High grade now brings 39 cents and fuel oil 26 cents. Unless drilling is stopped it is feared the price will go much lower.

Policemen Killed.

Usovka, Aug. 29. — Two police sergeants and a rural guard were shot and killed on the streets here by revolutionists.

CAN NOT MEET OBLIGATIONS

Philadelphia Real Estate Trust Company Closes Its Doors.

A RECEIVER IS APPOINTED

Large Amount of the Funds of the Institution Loaned on Insufficient Security Said to Have Been the Cause of the Crash—Failure Caused Consternation.

Philadelphia, Aug. 29. — The Real Estate Trust company of Philadelphia, which was considered one of the strongest financial institutions in the city, closed its doors, being unable to meet its obligations because of the large amount of money loaned on insufficient security by its president, now dead. A receiver has been appointed for the institution.

The liabilities are placed at $10,000,000, against which there are quick assets of about $3,500,000 and collateral of about $8,000,000 which is not negotiable or readily convertible. This doubtful collateral is held mostly as security for loans of about $5,300,000 made to Adolf Segal, a promoter of this city.

The man responsible for the failure was Frank K. Hipple, one of Philadelphia's best known citizens, who died last Friday morning in his country home at Byrn Mawr, near here, under circumstances which in the light of recent developments lead to the suspicion that he may have committed suicide.

Mr. Hipple, in addition to being president of the Real Estate Trust company, was the treasurer of the board of trustees of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, and of several other church funds, and was a director of the Franklin National bank. Recently Mr. Hipple's accounts with the Presbyterian church were examined and were found to be correct, but it cannot be stated positively whether all the securities of the general assembly are intact.

Dr. W. H. Roberts, stated clerk of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, was surprised at the news of the failure. In addition to the deposits of the general assembly, the Real Estate Trust company had about $25,000 of funds placed there by Dr. Roberts as stated clerk. The Presbyterian hospital of Philadelphia and the Presbyterian board of relief, he said, also had sums of money in the failed bank. Dr. Roberts was asked if he could say whether the securities of the general assembly, amounting to $963,896, in Hipple's custody were intact. He replied, "I have no reason to believe otherwise, but cannot say positively."

Soon after the closing the story was on the street and caused consternation. Hundreds gathered about the building clamoring for information and police were needed to clear the street. There was no disorder.

President Michner of the Clearing House association said the failure of the association to subscribe the $7,000,000 guarantee fund requested by the Real Estate Trust company was due to insufficient security. The trust company, he said, offered $2,500,000 in gilt edge securities, a two-thirds interest in the trust company's building valued at $2,000,000 and $5,300,000 securities from Adolf Segal, valued by the directors of the trust company a t $3,000,000. The Clearing House association did not regard the Segal securities worth more than $1,000,000 and declined to subscribe more than $4,000,000 unless the remaining securities were more substantial.

Encountered Strong Ocean Current.

Honolulu, Aug 29.—Captain Houdlett of the Oceanic Steamship company liner Sierra, which arrived here from Australia and New Zeland, says that during the last two days he experienced an extraordinary northwest current It was the strongest he had ever encountered, throwing his vessel 30 miles out of her course in one day. He attributes the stranding of the Manchuria to the same current. The condition of the Manchuria remains unchanged.

Pro and Con.

London, Aug. 29.—Dr. Napier, professor of English and Anglo-Saxon in the university of Oxford, gives his unqualified approval to President Roosevelt's action with regard to spelling reform. Thomas Hardy, the novelist, opposes the suggested changes and writes: "I am struck with the advantage of having reform of English spelling taken in hand by an eminent American of Dutch extraction.

Indianians Go to See Bryan.

Indianapolis, Aug. 29.—A party of 25 Indiana Democrats left for New York in a special car to attend the reception to William Jennings Bryan. The interest being manifested in the demonstration to be given William J. Bryan at Louisville, Sept. 12, caused many Indiana Democrats to cancel arrangements made to go to New York, intending to go to Louisville instead.

POSTPONED

Until Next Year is the Wellman Polar Expedition.

Hammertest, Norway, Aug. 29.—The following dispatch was received here from Walter Wellman, leader of the Wellman-Chicago Record-Herald polar expedition, at Spitzbergen: "I have decided not to attempt a voyage northward this year on account of defects in the mechanical equipment of my airship. According to the announcement made last winter in anticipation of such possibilities, the expedition will continue next year. My party is now completing a great balloon house and other features of the plant and making experiments with a view to the campaign of 1907. This year will be one of preparation and the next will be one of action. Our confidence of success in 1907 has been increased by this season's work and by our weather observations. The motors work well and the balloon is in good condition, but the car and mechanical equipment will be entirely rebuilt in Paris during the winter. The expedition will arrive here next May and will find everything ready. This year the whole summer has been consumed in building the plant. I shall return to Europe the middle of September, leaving a small party here to guard our headquarters."

Shooting Affray.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 29.—At Newsite, Tallapoosa county, Charles Cook was killed and his son George probably fatally wounded by John C Crowe, who was also wounded. About fifteen shots were exchanged between Crowe and the Cooks at the polling place. All the participants are well known.

Escaped Convict Captured.

Sorrento, Ill., Aug. 29.—Wm. Lyons, alias Frank Rose, an escaped convict from the Michigan City (Ind) penitentiary, who three weeks ago was surrounded at Charleston, Ill., but escaped, was captured here last night as he was about to blow up the Beeson bank building.

Rennenkampf Appointed.

London, Aug. 29.—The Standard's Warsaw correspondent telegraphs that General Rennenkampf has been appointed successor of General Skalton, governor of Warsaw.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

An incendiary fire damaged Hilz Brothers' dye house in Hamilton. O., to the extent of $2,500.

Eli Sutherland, a bartender, shot and killed May Jackson, an actress, at Butte, Mont, and then shot himself. He will die.

Twenty-one persons on the burning steamer Charles A. Eddy, in Lake Huron, were rescued by the crew of the steamer City of Mackinaw.

A sudden rise in the Appomattox river inundated the wharves at Petersburg, Va., and flooded a number of business houses in the lower section of the city.

Mr. F. Elliott, general counsel for the Standard Oil company, denies the rumor that that company has taken steps to acquire all the distilleries in the United States.

Otto B. Schultz, a baker of Racine, Wis., has been awarded damages in the sum of $6,000 against members of the trades and labor council for boycotting his business.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT BOSTON—									R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	4	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	9	10	2
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	5	1

Batteries—Rhoades and Bemis, Dineen, Glaze and Carrigan.

AT NEW YORK—									R.	H.	E.
St Louis	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	8	2
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Pelty and Rickey; Orth and Klemow.

Other games postponed; rain.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica	70	45	.610	St L	60	54	.526
Phila	64	49	.566	Det't	54	59	.487
N. Y.	62	48	.564	Wash.	46	67	.407
Cleve.	62	50	.554	Bost.	35	81	.302

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT CHICAGO—									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	8	10	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3

Batteries — Brown and Moran; Ewing and Schlei.

AT PITTSBURG—									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	9	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	12	3

Batteries—Willis and Gibson; Lush and Doolin.

Second game:									R	H	E
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	8	0

Batteries — Lynch and Gibson, Richie and Doolin and Donovan.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica	89	31	.742	Cin't	51	68	.429
Pitts	74	42	.642	Brook	44	69	.389
N. Y.	73	41	.640	St L.	45	73	.381
Phila.	53	64	.453	Bost.	39	80	.328

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 0.
At Kansas City 1, Columbus 2.
At Minneapolis 7, Louisville 2.
At Milwaukee 5, Toledo 3

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Colum.	81	50	.619	K C	64	66	.492
Milw.	74	58	.561	Louis	62	69	.473
Toledo	69	60	.534	St P	58	71	.450
Minne.	67	64	.511	Ind'lis	46	85	.351

Strikers Destroying Mines.

Santander, Spain, Aug. 29. — The strikers at Camargo are destroying the mines, and railways have been pillaged of their dynamite stores. A squadron of cavalry has left for Camargo.

One of Fox's Puns.

"I hear you can make a pun on any subject," said a woman to the irresistible Fox. "Make one on king."

"King is no subject," promptly replied the joker.

PALMA'S OFFER OF CLEMENCY

Regarded as an Important Incident by Both Press and Public.

HAS NOT YIELDED RESULTS

Revolutionary Sentiment Shows No Signs of Diminution—Earthworks Being Constructed For the Defense of the City of Pinar Del Rio—Insurgents Deserting and Going Home.

Havana, Aug. 29.—In the absence of any news of fighting between government and insurgent forces interest centers in the government's offer of clemency to those of its enemies who will lay down their arms and return to their homes. While the press and public regard the offer as an important incident of the conflict, the result thus far has not been what the government seemed to anticipate. It is criticised especially in many quarters because it does not fix a time limit for the laying down of arms, thus giving the insurgents time to test their cause and still reserve the opportunity to quit when satisfied there is no chance of success.

The forces of the revolutionary sentiment do not appear as yet to have greatly diminished and there are no signs of the laying down of arms; but it is too early to expect a response to Secretary Montalvo's order.

The construction of the earthwoks for the defense of the city of Pinar del Rio is being pushed. It is sated there that a considerable number of insurgents have deserted and gone to their homes, asserting that they were deceived by those who induced them to join the revolt.

There have been some disturbances and shootings at night at towns on the western railroad.

Scattering reports are coming in that some of the insurgents are taking advantage of the government's offer of pardon and laying down their arms. None of the insurgent generals has yet done so.

Veterans in the Field.

Havana, Aug. 29. — Three hundred veterans, infantry and cavalry, commanded by General Pereza, started for Batabano to cover that district. General Boza, commanding 100 prominent veterans, most of whom served on the staff of the famous Maximo Gomez, started for Pinar del Rio by special train. Gunboats took to Batabano 200 cases of ammunition. Mosquito gunboats are watching filibusters.

WILL OBEY THE LAW.

Railroad Officials Give Assurance of Their Intentions.

Washington, Aug. 29.—There was a conference in this city of members of the interstate commerce commission and representatives of the railroads and shippers of the country. The railroad officials present numbered 34, among whom were Vice President Caldwell of the Lackawanna, Vice President Grammar of the New York Central, Counsel Massey of the Pennsylvania, and General Counsel Clardy of the Missouri Pacific, while F. T. Bentley of Chicago, J. A. Farley of Dallas, and James Maynard of Knoxville, Tenn, were among the speakers for the shippers. The American Shippers' association and the Illinois Manufacturers' association were not represented.

The railroad representatives uniformly gave assurances of their intention to fully comply with the new law, but presented their views as to the operation of certain provisions, among the points urged being extension of the time in which carriers may file their tariffs with the commission; continuance of the present method of posting tariffs; objection to any change in export and import rates, pending a full hearing, and the absolute concurrence of all the carriers interested before the establishment of joint rates.

Part of a Plot.

Mexico City, Aug 29.—Considerable interest has been aroused here by the publication of sensational articles in leading American journals depicting Mexico as on the brink of a revolution, which is to take form at the first anti-foreign uprisings on Sept. 16, national independence day. This is alleged to be a part of the plot to involve Mexico and the United States in hostilities, which is said to be the object of the conspirators. High official authorities are behind the statement that there is absolutely no revolution impending, and that public peace was never better assured in the country than now.

Inspects Packing Plants.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson spent the day inspecting the packing plants here. He studied the canning departments closely. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the excellent sanitary condition he found.

Terrorism Increasing.

Libau, Aug. 29.—Terroristic crimes against persons refusing to affiliate with the revolutionists continue with increasing vigor.

PROGRAM

Of the Reception to Colonel Bryan at New York.

New York, Aug. 29.—The program of the reception to be accorded to Wm. J. Bryan Thursday was given out by the reception committee. The official reception will begin with the arrival of Colonel Bryan at 4 p. m. Thursday. He will be met at the pier by a subcommittee headed by the chairman of the reception committee, Gov. Folk of Missouri. He will be welcomed by Acting Mayor McGowan in behalf of the city of New York. Six carriages will accompany the carriage carrying Colonel Bryan, which will be protected by an escort of mounted police. Arriving at the hotel, a special committee consisting of five members of the reception committee from each state will receive Colonel Bryan. Then will follow the general reception, after which Colonel Bryan will spend the time in informal discussions until 7 o'clock, when he will retire to his private apartments to make ready to go to the Garden at 7:45 o'clock. It has been arranged, in order to accommodate those unable to gain admission to the Garden, to hold an overflow meeting in Madison Square park. If stormy Colonel Bryan will address the meeting before entering the Garden, and if the weather be pleasant he will address it after the Garden speech. Among the other speakers will be D. N. Fletcher of Florida, Governor Glenn of North Carolina, ex-Gvernor W. S. Jennings of Florida.

South Carolina Primaries.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 29.—Scattering returns from Democratic primaries indicates that M. F. Ansel will lead the ticket for governor, with Richard Manning and C. L. Blose close together for second place. For attorney general J. Frazer Lynn has a large lead over his opponents. R M. McCown for secretary of state and J. C. Boyd for adjutant general will probably be elected on the first ballot. Other state officers have no opposition. The election of Ansel and Lynn means defeat for the state dispensary and Senator Tillman.

President Reforms His Spelling.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 29. — Secretary William H. Taft received the first letter from President Roosevelt written in accordance with the rules of the reformed spelling board. The letter pertained to the business of the government, which fact rendered its publication impossible. Beginning last night, all of the executive correspondence will be spelled in accordance with the recommendations of the reformed spelling board.

Krieger Bund Officials.

Dubuque, Ia., Aug. 29.—The business sessions of the Deutscher Krieger Bund of North America are closed. These officers were elected: President, Martin Glass, Chicago; vice president, L. Rebhan, New York; recording secretary, M. Langehan, Cleveland; financial secretary, J. Zimmerman, Toledo; treasurer, F. Earling, St. Paul; trustee, C. Teubel, Kansas City.

To Protect German Interests.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—The North German Gazette announced that Baron Von Nordenflicht, the counsel general of Germany at New Orleans, had been directed to proceed to Havana to protect German interests in Cuba during the absence of the minister resident, who is on leave of absence.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO — Cattle: Common to prime steers, $2 75@6 60, cows, $2 75@4 60; heifers, $2 60@5 35; bulls, $2 25@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 60@4 35 Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 25@5 40; lambs, $6 00@7 85; yearlings, $5 00@6 50. Calves —$3 00@8 00. Hogs — Choice to prime heavy, $6 35@6 45; medium to good heavy, $6 00@6 25, butcher weights, $6 40@6 55; good to choice heavy mixed, $6 00@6 20, packing, $5 60@6 10; pigs, $5 60@6 50. Wheat—No. 2 red, 71¾@72¼c. Oats —No 2, 29½c. Corn—No 2, 49½@50c.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export, $5 25@6 00; shipping steers, $4 75@5 25; butchers' cattle, $4 75@5 00; heifers, $3 25@5 00; fat cows, $2 25@4 00; bulls, $2 25@4 00, milkers and springer $30 00@50 00 Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 00@6 50, wethers, $5 75@6 00; spring lambs, $6 00@8 50. Calves—Best, $7 75@8 00 Hogs—Heavy, $6 70@6 75, Yorkers and mediums, $6 75@6 80, pigs, $6 70@6 75; roughs, $5 25@5 60

CLEVELAND — Cattle: Choice steers, $5 25@5 60; heifers, $4 25@4 50, fat co , $3 25@3 50; bulls, $2 75@3 00, milkers and springers, $15 00@42 00. Sheep a l Lambs — Good to choice spring lambs, $7 75@8 00; yearlings, $5 50@6 25; mixed sheep, $4 75@5 25; ewes, $4 50. Calves—$8 00 down Hogs—Heavies, $6 60, Yorkers, $6 75@6 80; mixed, $6 70, pigs, $6 60; stags, $3 75@4 25, roughs, $5 25@5 75.

PITTSBURG — Cattle: Choice, $5 75@6 00, prime, $5 50@5 70, tidy butchers', $4 00@5 00; heifers, $3 00@4 40; fat cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@4 00; fresh cows, $25 00@50 00 Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 65@5 80; good mixed, $5 40@5 60; lambs, $5 00@8 00. Hogs—Heavy hogs, $6 60@6 65; mediums, $6 75@6 80; Yorkers and pigs, $6 80@6 85.

NEW YORK — Cattle: Steers, $4 50@6 10; cows, $1 00@4 00; bulls, $2 60@4 00. Sheep and Lambs — Sheep, $3 25@5 50; culls, $2 00@2 00; lambs, $6 25@8 50; culls, $5 00@5 50. Calves—Veal, $5 50@9 00. Hogs—State and Pennsylvania hogs, $6 90@7 00; choice light, 7 10.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No 2 red, 71½@72½c. Corn— No. 2, 49½@50c Oats —No 2 mixed, 31½@31½c Rye—No. 2, 60@61c. Lard—$8 40 Bulk meats—$9 12 Bacon—$10 25. Hogs—$5 20@6 45. Cattle—$2 00@5 25. Sheep—$3 75@4 75. Lambs—$4 25@8 00.

BOSTON—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 34c, X 31@33c; No. 1, 40@41c; No 2, 35@36c, fine unwashed, 25@26c, washed delaine, 36c; unwashed delaine, 27½@28c.

TOLEDO — Wheat, 73¼c; corn, 52½c; oats, 31¼c; rye, 66c; cloverseed, $7 30.

AN HOUR'S WALK.

You Would Hardly Think It Meant Traveling 85,253 Miles.

Have you ever thought of the distance you travel when you are out on an hour's stroll? Possibly you walk three miles within the hour, but that does not by any means represent the distance you travel. The earth turns on its axis every twenty-four hours. For the sake of round figures, we will call the earth's circumference 24,000 miles, and so you must have traveled during the hour's stroll 1,000 miles in the axial turn of the earth.

But this is not all. The earth makes a journey around the sun every year, and a long but rapid trip it is. The distance of our planet from the sun we will put at 92,000,000 miles. This is the radius of the earth's orbit—half the diameter of the circle, as we call it. The whole diameter is therefore 184,000,000 miles, and the circumference, being the diameter multiplied by 3.1416, is about 578,000,000.

This amazing distance the earth travels in its yearly journey, and dividing it by 365 we find the daily speed about 1,586,000. Then we get the distance you rode around the sun during your hour's walk, divide again by twenty-four, and the result is about 66,000 miles. But this is not the end of your hour's trip. The sun, with its entire brood of planets, is moving in space at the rate of 160,000,000 miles in a year. That is at the rate of a little more than 438,000 miles a day, or 18,250 miles an hour.

So, adding your three miles of leg travel to the hour's axial movement of the earth, this to the earth's orbital journey and that again to the earth's excursion with the sun, and you find you have traveled in the hour 85,253 miles.

CRUDE HOUSEKEEPING.

Domestic Methods In England In the Fourteenth Century.

Carpets were unknown luxuries in England in the fourteenth century, but the fashion of strewing the apartments with rushes was being gradually abandoned. Rushes were still used in the retainers' hall, but for the better rooms sweet scented herbs and fragrant twigs were usually employed.

Windows were apertures filled with glass so as to admit light, but to exclude wind. The walls also were frequently hung with cloth or tapestry to protect the inmates of the room from the many currents of air that penetrated the strong but badly built walls. We learn from various ancient documents that it was the duty of the serving men and pages to sweep out the principal apartments, but as the use of water is rarely mentioned damp and fragrant leaves and twigs must have aided not only in collecting the dust, but also toward refreshing the atmosphere in such constantly closed rooms, fresh air being only admitted through the doors opening on to the battlements or balconies.

From old inventories at Thurleigh and elsewhere we ascertain how scantily furnished were these ancient mansions, although they seem to have been abundantly supplied with flagons and drinking cups in gold, silver and finely engraved pewter, besides an infinite number of black jacks or cups made of leather.—London Standard.

Gems and Disease.

Many curious stories of the healing of blindness and diseases by gems are to be found in ancient works, and it is said that the Emperor Theodosius was cured of blindness by a stone of great brilliancy which was laid on his eyes. What this stone was history unfortunately does not say. The diamond, ruby, emerald and opal were supposed to warn the owner of danger by changing color. Pliny says of the diamond that it is not only an antidote to poison, but that it has the power to free the mind from vain fears and to give bravery. Worn in the ephod of the high priest it determined innocence or guilt and was used to detect accused persons. This gem is dedicated to April, and, worn by those born in that month, is lucky.—Myerson's Magazine.

Towns to be Rebuilt.

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 29.—President Riesco expressed the belief that all the villages and towns of Chile destroyed by the recent earthquake will be rebuilt on their old sites. The Chilean people, the president said, will always be grateful for the generosity and self-denial of the foreign colonies in Chile, and particularly of the Italians at the moment of the disaster. President Riesco said the electric light system would soon be in operation in Valparaiso an that the city would speedily establish the tramway service and that the customs service would soon be reorganized He promised that before long the courts would resume their sessions.

Struck by a Train.

Rochester, Ind., Aug 29. — While riding on a handcar from Leiters to Germany, small stations west of here on the Erie railroad, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Ralston were struck by passenger train. Mrs. Ralston was instantly killed. Her husband however, escaped with only slight injuries. Ralston is the telegraph operator at Germany and was going to his work.

$55,103,863 Paid.

San Francisco, Aug. 29. — Thirty-five insurance companies out of the 120 involved in the San Francisco disaster have paid, in the aggregate, $55,103,836.22, according to their office record to date.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Zula Brennenman is spending a two weeks' vacation in Cleveland.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clapper, 13 West Cherry street, a daughter.

The North Ohio conference of the M. E. church will be held at Oberlin beginning September 5 and continuing one week.

Howard Matthews, of Erie, Pa., is spending a week at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs Uriah Matthews, in Canal street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Breedand family spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Kraft, in Orrville, who formerly lived in Massillon.

Mrs. Walter Lock and daughter Dorothy, of Geneva, O., and the former's father, David Fish, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. V S Brown, in West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Will King, of Cleveland, are guests of Miss Minnie Goehler, in North Mill street. Mrs King, nee Kerr, has a wide circle of friends in this city.

Miss Irene Myers, of Mineral City, has returned to her home after visiting three months with her grandparents Mr. and Mrs George Class, of near West Brookfield

A. E. Foster, formerly manager of the central telephone exchange at Massillon, has been appointed manager of the Salida, Col., exchange, with which seven hundred instruments are connected.

Crist Shelley, the richest farmer in Wayne county, was found dead in a field Tuesday. Shelley had gone out to mow, his team became frightened and he was thrown from the machine and killed.

Mr. and Mrs. William Price and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Guy left Wednesday morning for Saginaw, Mich., to attend the funeral of the late Miss Myrtle Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Rogers, formerly of this city

The Daughters of Veterans, at a regular meeting Monday evening, decided to hold a picnic at Meyer's lake Thursday afternoon, September 6 All members are invited to attend and as many as can do so are requested to take the 1:15 o'clock car.

Beginning September 5, the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company, following its consolidation with the Canton-Akron line, will run limited cars from Canton to Cleveland These will be run from Canton through, which will double the limited service on the A., B. & C. between Akron and Cleveland.

The Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias are in camp at Silver Lake. Yellow Cross company, No. 85, of this city, left Sunday. There are about one hundred men already at the encampment. The camp is named Putman, for J C. Putman, a former commander, and the dedication speech was made by General Minshall, of Cleveland. — Alliance Leader.

Members of Massillon W C. T U. will hold a picnic at Meyer's lake Friday afternoon, August 31, taking the 12:45 car. Canton, Beach City and North Lawrence have been invited to participate. Let every member pack a basket and go and help to make our first picnic a success. Take plate, cup and other necessary articles. Coffee will be provided. Committee.

Clarence Deckard, the 14 year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Deckard, of Canton, was run over by a threshing machine on the farm of Daniel Kehn, five miles south of Canton, Tuesday, and instantly killed. The boy, with other lads, was riding on the machine while it was being taken from one farm to another, and was thrown off by one of the forward wheels striking a boulder, and one of the hind wheels passed over his chest. Coroner March was called and will render a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Converse, of East Oak street, entertained a number of relatives Sunday, the occasion being the first in twenty years that several in the party met. Among those present were Harvey Converse, of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kleinman, of Cleveland; Miss Holzman, of Youngstown Mrs William Eish, of Canton; Henry Gelker of Canal Fulton Mr. and Mrs. Louis Converse, of Navarre; Mrs. W H. Linn, of Akron, and Mrs. Mary Linn, of Mt Vernon. Miss Holzman will remain a guest of the family several days.

Sportsmen are impatiently awaiting the opening of the squirrel season, as the game is said to be very plentiful. The season opens September 1 and continues for forty-five days. The season for raccoon opens on the same day and continues for the same length of time. Coon hunts are not nearly as popular, however, as in the old days when grand father was a boy back on the old farm. After September 1, woodcock, which are rarely ever seen now, and wild duck, may be shot. In this connection it may be said that rabbits are reported unusually plentiful this year.

A man named Labeau was struck by a W. & L. E. train at the Grabill crossing about 10 o'clock Monday night and received injuries which are supposed to be fatal The accident occurred close to his farm near Richville. The victim was brought to the Wheeling depot on a shifter and taken in Seeholtz's ambulance to Aultman hospital, where he was attended by Company Physician Brant. One leg was severed and he was also injured internally. As far as is known there were no eye witnesses to the accident, and few of the details are known Labeau is about 25 years of age and has three small motherless children, having buried his wife only five weeks ago.—Canton Morning News.

The Harper family reunion was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Garrigues on the Canton road, Tuesday, August 28. There were between thirty and forty present. A bounteous dinner was served on the lawn, under the shadow of the apple trees, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all Those present from a distance were James High and wife, of Sycamore, O.; Mrs. C. A. Wilcox, of Toledo; W. W. Wells, wife and daughter, of Lodi, O.; Sherman Harper, wife and sons, of Lodi; Mr. Cray, wife and daughter, of Uniontown, O.; Mrs. Hattie Niederheiser, of Cleveland; Mrs. Ethel Coulter Mathews, of Columbus; Mrs. Cora Derhammer and daughter, of Seville, O.; Frank Morris and wife, of Canton; Miss Clara M. Bentley, of Salem Mrs. Peters, of Brookfield, and Mrs Johnson, of Seville, together with the several members of the Garrigues family of Massillon, Mrs. Mary High, Mrs C. A. Wilcox, Mrs. F. R. Garrigues, Mrs. Sadie Wells, Mrs. Hattie Niederheiser, sisters, and Sherman Harper, members of the Harper family Before separating it was voted to hold the next reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Derhammer, at Seville, O., the date to be fixed hereafter.

OBITUARY.

MRS. JOHN FIERSTOS.

Mrs. John Fierstos, aged 60 years, died at the family home about five miles northeast of Massillon Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from a complication of diseases. The deceased is survived by her husband, four sons and six daughters, her aged mother, Mrs. Adam Hammersmith, and two brothers, Charles V. Hammersmith, of Massillon, and John Hammersmith, of Milan. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at the late home at 8:30 o'clock and from St. Joseph's church in Massillon at 9:30 o'clock, the Rev. Father Doherty officiating. Interment will be made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

MRS. LUCY HILL

Mrs Lucy Hill, aged 63 years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs Albert Berno, 27 South East street, at 12:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. Death was due to tumor of the stomach The funeral will be held from the residence at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Rev H. W. Dewey, of the first M. E. church, officiating. The body will be taken to Mansfield on the 10:28 train. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Berno have only resided in this city several months, having moved from Mansfield here. Mr. Berno is the superintendent of the Forest City Motor Car Company. Interment will be made in the Mansfield cemetery.

MRS. REBECCA McBRIDE.

Mrs Rebecca McBride, aged 53 years died at her home in Wood street at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. Death was due to tuberculosis. The funeral will be held from the residence at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The deceased is survived by a daughter, Mrs, Lila Nora Figush, of Cleveland, and a son, Louis Asbury McBride, of Massillon. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

WILL CLOSE MILL.

Hicks-Brown Milling Company Will Quit Business.

The Hicks-Brown Milling Company, which has been operating the flour mill in Canal street for one year, of which J. M. Neal was manager, will close its business September 1. The building is owned by J. F Pocock. It is not yet known whether the mill will be reopened by another company at once or not.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

B. & O., Washington and east, Chicago and west Excellent service. Lowest rates Consult agent.

HORSE DRIVEN BY STRANGERS.

H. M. Shanklin Fears Rig Has Been Stolen.

WAS HIRED MONDAY EVENING.

Communication With the Surrounding Towns Fails to Give Any Clue to the Rig or Men—Police are Investigating.

H. M. Shanklin, a Clay street livery man, made complaint to Chief of Police Ertle, Tuesday afternoon, that he believes a horse and buggy, which he hired out to a stranger at 5:30 o'clock Monday evening, have been stolen, and the services of Chief Ertle were desired in the effort to clear up the situation. Mr. Shanklin says that a stranger giving the name of F. W. Harper, hired the rig with the understanding that he was going to look for a team in the interest of the firm of C Burkhead & Sons, contractors, who are working on the Wheeling & Lake Erie cut off. Mr Shanklin says that when he failed to find any traces of Mr. Harper Tuesday he made inquiries at the railroad camp and found that there Harper was known by many as F. W. Smith Mr. Shanklin says he was told at the camp that Harper was wanted there for taking several small articles.

Mr. Shanklin learned at the camp that Harper had a companion, who was known as W. H. Smith and as W. H. Kuhn. The former is about six feet tall, while the latter is not quite so tall. Harper weighs about 175 pounds and is of light complexion, while Kuhn has a dark complexion and weighs 165 pound.

Mr Shanklin's horse was a chestnut sorrel, about ten years old, with a white left hind foot, a bald face from the middle of the forehead to the tip of the nose, weighs about one thousand pounds and was a good traveler. It was hitched to a top buggy with red running gear and a black body, the paint of which was well worn. The harness was trimmed in imitation rubber and the bridle carried brass rosettes. It is Mr. Shanklin's opinion that the men aim to make their way into Pennsylvania. Chief Ertle has had postal cards printed containing a description of the horse, buggy and the men and will send them to other chiefs of police

EDWARD LEBEAU DEAD.

Struck by a Wheeling & Lake Erie Train, Monday.

Edward Lebeau, the Richville farmer who was run down by a freight train on the Wheeling & Lake Erie at Graybill's crossing, near Richville, Monday evening, and fatally injured, was immediately taken to Canton on the engine and transferred to the Aultman hospital in an ambulance. An examination was made at the hospital, which revealed that he had sustained a severe fracture of the skull, which caused his death at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The body was taken to his home, one mile east of Richville, Tuesday evening. The funeral services will be held from the family home at 12 o'clock and from Richville church at 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning, the Rev. O. P. Foust, of the First Reformed church of Massillon, officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

CROWDS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Bryan Will Receive a Warm Welcome.

New York, Aug. 29.—(By Associated Press.)—Hundreds of persons are in town today from all sections of the country to attend the reception to Bryan, and the hotels are assuming a lively appearance. Every visitor is bubbling over with Bryan enthusiasm and the signs are that Bryan will receive one of the most hearty greetings his followers have ever given him. The headquarters of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League is a busy place, and visiting delegations are calling there to ascertain the final arrangements and make known their presence in the city.

Fire Island sighted the Princess Irene at 11:45. The steamer will reach quarantine station about 3:30 and will reach her dock at Hoboken about 5 o'clock.

The Independent exchange column will bring results. Try it.

O. N. G. MANEUVERS.

Cost the State One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Columbus, Aug. 29.—The cost to the state of Ohio of the recent national guard mimic warfare in Tuscarawas county was $100,000 and the cost to the federal government $10,000.

The state pays its dismounted officers and men $50,000, and the same sum for transportation, etc., while the government's share is for mounted officers. Vouchers for the state pay roll were issued yesterday.

Major General Dick received from the government $20.83 a day for eight days. Brigadier Generals W. V. McMaken and John C. Speaks got $15.20 a day and colonels $9 72 a day; lieutenant colonels $9.45 a day and mounted captains $5.56. The smaller officers were paid in proportion to their rank.

SECRET BALLOTS BEING TAKEN.

Convention Realized a Change Was Necessary.

NO DIFFERENCE IN THE RESULT.

At 3 O'clock the Four Hundred and Thirty-second Ballot Had Been Taken—Mahoning Delegation Votes for Upham's Resolution Calling for Secret Vote.

Salem, Aug. 29.—[Special]—Today's session of the Republican congressional convention was called to order at 10:30 this morning, and there has been something doing ever since the tap of the gavel. Immediately after the four hundred and thirtieth ballot had been cast, the same being like all its predecessors. S. S. Conroy, of the Mahoning delegation, again introduced his resolutions (which appear in another column) providing for the selection of a candidate for congress by popular vote. Norris, of Mahoning, moved their adoption, in which he was seconded by Judge Arrel, of the same delegation. Arrel in his little speech said the delegates from Stark and Columbiana counties were wholly responsible for the deadlock, and asserted that it was their duty to turn the nomination over to the people.

Judge Hole, who spoke against the adoption of the Conroy resolution when introduced at Youngstown, again declared that the resources of the convention had not been exhausted and called on the delegates to do the work for which they had been selected.

Conroy took the floor at this stage and said that under the present system the delegates were "dummies," in which he reiterated the statement he made at the Youngstown meetings.

C. C Upham, chairman of the Stark county delegation then introduced a resolution calling for a secret ballot, each delegate to cast his vote as he saw fit, the one condition being that the vote must be cast for one of the three candidates now before the convention hustled out of the hall by the police.

After a spirited discussion a vote was taken and the Upham resolution was laid on the table The Conroy resolution was then voted upon and defeated by 190 to 68—Stark and Columbiana delegations voting solidly against while Mahoning voted for adoption.

After Upham had again read his resolution providing for a secret ballot, Norris, of Mahoning, moved for adjournment and a recess of thirty minutes was taken.

Chairman Jackson called the convention to order at 12:50. J. B. Kennedy, of Mahoning, introduced an amendment to the Upham resolution, substituting an open ballot, rather than a closed one After a somewhat lengthy discussion, in which J. B. Kennedy, T. F. Turner and Judge Norris took part, Kennedy's motion was voted down.

The Upham resolution was then presented, and greatly to the surprise of the delegates Mahoning county voted solidly for its adoption.

The first ballot, which was taken at 1:28, resulted in 114 for Grant, 76 for Speaker and 68 for Kennedy.

The second secret ballot was completed at 2:50 and it was declared illegal because there was one more ballot than delegates in the convention. The ballot was thrown out and the third was called for. The second ballot showed no change in the race.

School Days are Approaching.

ANNUAL FALL TERM at THE MASSILLON ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE opens Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 4th and 5th. New classes in all departments.

Our entire quarters are being re paperd, thoroughly cleaned and beautified in many respects

Parents and prospective pupils interested in business studies should not put off making inquiry until opening days, at which time we are usually very busy.

The Massillon Actual Business College.

Massillon 'Phone 119.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, August 27, 1906.

LADIES.

Barnes, Mrs. Sarah	Baumgardner, Mrs. Mary
Bosley, Miss Edith	Brown, Myrtle
Long, Mrs. Charles	Long, Mrs C E
McGraw, Mrs. Lucy	Page, Mrs. Mary J
Pfiffer, Mrs. Alice	Rose, Miss (The Nurse)
Santman, Mrs. Charles	Smith, Mrs. J. L.
White, Mrs. Dollie	Wood, Mrs. Hattie

MEN.

Brast, Fred	Clay, Jack
Davidson, Guy	Hughes, J S
McLeary, L	Murphy, Thos.
Porter, J R	Printz & Co, Jos.
Shalosky, Frank	Snyder, Jos.
Storris, William	White, Harry W. Jr. (2)

FOREIGN

Books, George	Chesnieswicz, Toni

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised. LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

All Roads Lead to Wheeling Week of Sept. 10 to 14, to the Best of State Fairs.

Everybody is going. We're going ourselves—if we can get away, and maybe we'll go anyway, not only to see the Knabenshue air ship that will sail over the exposition grounds and the city, but the cattle show, the horse show, the sixteen big races, the agricultural, mechanical and manufacturers' displays and the hundreds of other attractions and entertainments to be enjoyed. Take a day off and go to the fair. Excursion rates on all railroads.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

LOTS FOR SALE!!

A few lots on George and Johnson streets off Richville avenue, your choice at $200.

A number of good lots on South Erie street at very reasonable prices.

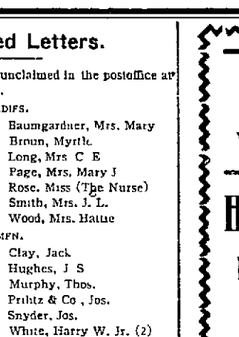
One lot on Clay alley $300.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Opera Block over Hawkers

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.



"The Lady Evelyn." Very interesting.

HUMBERGERS

Here is a Problem For Every Girl to Solve For Herself:

If your father were in the power of an unscrupulous, but brilliant man, and he was in love with you, in spite of yourself, feared you might perhaps be more than half in love with him, and if the man made your acceptance of his hand in marriage the price of your father's safety—would you marry him or not?

Suppose another man—a clean, manly, plucky young fellow who honestly loved—appeared on the scene just then, to complicate matters, could you force yourself to care for him?

The foregoing heart problem is enthrallingly dealt with in

"Lady Evelyn,"

Max Pemberton's Newest and Best Novel.

Third of the $150,000 Series.

Humberger's system,

50 Cents a Copy.

Prince Chap,

The New Fall Suits.

Come in and See Them.

Dress Goods.

Fancy Tweed Suitings, 54 inch..... .....$1.39 yard

Fancy Tweed Suitings, 54 inch..... $1.65 yard

Prettiest Black Mohair in Massillon—the genuine Paduasoy, at....$1.00 and $1.25 yard

Cream Mohairs.— .... 50c, 85c and $1 00 yard

We Are Selling the New

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Pepsicola Tablets, the Tonic Digestants.
Taxacola Tablets, the Tonic Laxative.
Dermakola Salve, for Rheumatism and Eczema.
Ake-in-the-Head, a Sure, Safe Headache Tablet.

Rider & Snyder,

Agents.

Telephone your wants, we deliver.

Bell 116-R Stark 210

THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE

We Are Showing the First Arrivals of

New Autumn Dress Goods.

We have already received three large shipments from three of the principal sources of supply—and these shipments are strongly representative of the newest colors and color combinations in fashion's leading weaves.

The Celebrated Jamestowns Are Here.

The pattern assortment is unusually large & is an exceptionally beautiful one. **Panamas** lead for autumn wear and are shown in Shadow Plaid effects and the stylish Checks,—mostly in the different shades of gray. **Prices 50c to $1.50.**

Never before has the line at 50c been so extensive. Don't fail to see this showing soon and make your selection before the assortment is broken.

Among the others of the season's favored weaves are **Broadcloths, Serges, Coverts, Wool Taffetas, Batistes, Henriettas, Engadines, Mohdelaine, etc.** We have these in all the wanted and fashionable color combinations and plain colors.

Poplar Cloth, or **Danish Cloth** as it is sometimes called, is a very pretty cream washable material that admirably takes the place of brilliantine. We have it in the 36 inch width and the price is only **25c a yard.**

LARGE LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION

The Cattle Show --- The Horse Show

SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY

Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibits

All Kinds of Machinery in Operation

BOOTHS, BAZAARS, ETC.

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Wheeling, September 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1906

Exhibits and Attractions Multiplying, Interest Expanding, Enthusiasm Growing as the Popular Exposition and Fair draws near. And the thousands and tens of thousands who will visit the Big Show will marvel at its breadth and scope, affording such a consummation of amusing and instructive features and attractions, as seldom seen at any Fair **EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS. A. Reymann, President. Geo. Hook, Secretary.**

The Knabenshue Air Ship

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Free Attractions and Amusements

16-Trotting, Pacing, Running Races-16

2--BIG CONCERT BANDS--2

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THE SPELLING REFORM

History of Movement Which Began Many Years Ago.

IDEA GREETED WITH RIDICULE

Little Has Been Accomplished by Advocates of Plan to Simplify Spelling of English Language Until Recently—Carnegie's Interest In the Work. Twenty Rules For the Reformed Speller.

The indorsement of the Carnegie spelling reform movement by President Roosevelt has aroused a great deal of interest in the matter throughout the country. Although the movement for a simpler form of spelling was inaugurated many years ago, it was not until the men who later became known as the simplified spelling board organized and began printing propaganda that it took definite form. That was early this year. The chief criticism the board suffered was that instead of being too radical it was entirely too conservative.

The fact that Andrew Carnegie put up the funds for the propagation of the new spelling added dignity and force to the proposed verbal revolution, says the New York Evening Sun. With the money furnished by the steel man the new spellers began printing matter on phonetic spelling and publishing widespread lists of the changes already agreed upon.

The advocates of a new and simpler way of spelling our language have had a tough fight getting their views before the public and gaining for their work any sort of sympathy. As in all reforms the movement was greeted with ridicule and placed in the category with cranksisms. Men of sense and literary distinction—in fact, men in all walks of life whose voice in such matters is listened to with respect—almost went out of their way to have their joke with the idea. Others were for the simpler spelling, but scarcely believed it would ever "take."

British authors especially seemed adverse to the idea. Algernon Swinburne denominated the proposed change as "a barbarous, monstrous absurdity." Robert Barr said, "Any attempt to alter spelling is rot." Rider Haggard declared that "the language as written by the translators of the Bible and by Shakespeare is good enough, indeed too good, for me."

Bernard Shaw is for the movement. "Our idea of grammar is good," he once said. "Our spelling is damnable. Simplification is devoutly to be wished for, but there are no hopes of seeing it." Sir Conan Doyle fears the reform would mean the end of the English language. He said, "Reformed spelling might become universal, but it would cease to be the English language."

The reform of the English language began almost with its birth. The infusion of the Norman with the Anglo-Saxon started a warfare between the foreign French and the native tongue of the conquered. Anglo-Saxon won out, but much of the trouble in the language since has been caused by the many French words that gained a foothold. Orthographers from the earliest days have tried to simplify spelling. Benjamin Franklin and Noah Webster made some progress in this line. Then gradually organized effort to make words look like they sound sprang up.

The American Philological association at Hartford in 1874 heard its president say that the spelling of the English language was monstrous. The next year a committee was appointed to look into the whole matter, the members of which, in 1876, reported that they were for reform and told how that reform could best be brought about. This committee is still in existence.

An international convention for the amendment of the English orthography was held in Philadelphia in 1876, during the centennial, and was attended by delegates from all parts of the English speaking world. Professor Samuel S. Haldeman of the University of Pennsylvania presided over the convention, the principal outcome of which was the Spelling Reform association.

It was also decided to refer everything pertaining to the alphabet to the Philological association. The committee handed in a report on a phonetic alphabet the year following, and this became known as the standard phonetic alphabet or the alphabet of least resistance. It is easily understood and easily used. The Standard Dictionary used it "to give the leading or most distinct pronunciation of all words."

The first practical thing to do was to start a list of words. In 1878 eleven words were selected as a beginning. From this has grown a list mounting into the thousands.

About this time England began to get interested in the idea. In 1880 the Philological society of England went to work in earnest and three years later began to work in conjunction with the American society, and a scheme for a general reform was promulgated. The list had by this time reached 300 words and grew rapidly until in 1886 it numbered 3,500 words.

The next step in the progress of the movement was to have the schoolmasters and educators take it up. Many were loath to do so and even yet are hanging back. But in 1898 the National Educational association resolved to adopt such spelling as United States Commissioner of Education Harris might approve of. Mr. Harris, in conjunction with Superintendents Soldan and Balliet, decided, as a first experiment, to dock the following words: Altho, catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog, prolog, program, tho, thoro, thorofare, thru and thruout.

"The object of this little experiment," said Professor Calvin Thomas of Columbia university in an address before the Modern Languages association, "was to put out a feeler, to familiarize a part of the public, especially teachers, with the idea that usage is another name for fashion and that fashions do not grow out of the ground or fall from heaven, but are created by some one's initiative.

"We need a new style of spelling book, one whose object should be to show the coming teachers of children just how we got into our present muddle. I would take the schoolmaster, or more properly the schoolma'am, by the hand and lead her up close to the idol that we have set up for worship under the name of usage. I would gently draw aside the wrappings and give her a glimpse of the sawdust and the cotton and the paint. I would call her attention to the glass beads that she has mistaken for diamonds and rubies."

The idea has grown and grown until phonetic or simplified spelling has become an accepted part of the reform movement. The leader in the education of the public is the simplified spelling board, the purpose of which is to "urge educated people everywhere to aid in the gradual simplification of English spelling and thus help to make the English language more and more easy to acquire and to use."

Andrew Carnegie, becoming much interested, supplied this board with funds, and it is by reason of this that it has planned and is carrying on an active and successful campaign. A list of 300 of the commonest words has been given to the public as the first step. This will be added to from time to time.

There are twenty rules to be mastered by the "reformed speller" before one can call himself an adept in the new orthography. These rules are as follows:

1. When offered a choice between æ and e, choose e. Example: Anesthetic, esthetic, medieval.
2. If the choice lies between e and no e in words like abridgment, lodgment, acknowledgment, always omit the e.
3. Use t in place of ed for the past, or past participle of verbs ending in s, sh or p. Examples: Dipt, dript, prest, distrest, husht, washt. An astonishing array of high literary authorities from Spenser to Lowell is cited in support of this latter simplification.
4. Stick to ense in preference to ence when you have a choice. Example: Defense, offense, pretense.
5. Don't double the t in coquet, epaulet, etiquet, omelet.
6. When you can replace gh with f, do it. Example: Draft.
7. Better still, get rid of gh altogether. For plough, write plow. For through, write thru.
8. Write the Greek suffix ise or ize with the z by preference. Example: Catechize, criticize.
9. Where any authority allows it omit the e on words spelled with ite. Example: Preterit.
10. Use a single l in words like distil, instil, fulfil.
11. And omit one l from words now written like fullness. Example: Dulness.
12. In words sometimes spelled with one and sometimes with a double m, choose the short form. Example: Gram, program.
13. In words spelled with œ or e, choose e. Example: Esophagus.
14. Always omit the u from words sometimes spelled with our. Example: Labor, rumor.
15. Where you can get any authority use f in place of ph. Example: Sulfur, fantasm.
16. In words spelled with a double, use a single r, as bur, pur.
17. Spell theatre, centre, etc., in the English way—center, theater, niter, miter.
18. If a word is spelled with s or z in root, use the z, as apprize, surprize.
19. From words spelled with sc or s omit the c. Example: Simitar, sithe.
20. Omit the silent terminal ue when allowed. Example: Catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog.

Coming Out Parties For Boys.

In homes where there are no daughters of the house it ceased last winter to be unusual to hear of a son of the house pouring tea or receiving with his mother, and it may come to pass that mothers will give coming out parties for their sons now that Mrs. Belmont is going to set the fashion by giving such a party for her son, Harold Vanderbilt, in Marble House. Young Vanderbilt, who is called "Bimbo" by his intimate friends, is quiet and somewhat shy, so it seems to be the popular impression in Newport that he will not enjoy his coming out party as much as his mother will, says the New York Press. The proper costume to be worn by a young man on such an occasion has yet to be settled, and the point whether his friends are expected to send flowers, as to girl debutantes, also is undecided, but Mrs. Belmont is wholly equal to settling those minor details and furnishing a precedent for other mothers.

Firing Torpedoes by Wireless.

An apparatus for firing torpedoes by wireless electric power has just been invented by a Frenchman. The machine, it is claimed, can be used in water or under ground and will receive the electric waves and transmit them to the mechanism of the torpedo though their source be miles away. No mast is used with this machine as in some of the earlier attempts in the wireless transmission of power to mechanical objects. The firing device is cube shaped, weighs about seven pounds and can be manufactured at a cost of $10.

Mark Twain's New Home.

Mark Twain has bought the old Noah Sherwood home in the secluded village of West Redding, Conn., and will reconstruct the house into a beautiful mansion, says a New Haven dispatch to the New York World. The house will occupy the crest of an elevation which commands a view in every direction. It will be constructed of stone chiefly and will cost $30,000, it is said. There are 110 acres of ground about the house, which will be improved on an extensive scale.

Ordered by Mail

By Troy Allison

Copyright, 1906, by M. M. Cunningham

Mrs. Johnson, coming unexpectedly into the dining room, where the new girl was laying the cloth for dinner, looked at her with a sudden intentness.

"Haven't you been crying, Johanna?" she asked kindly.

"Ach, it iss not much," the woman said, a refractory tear starting down her cheek; "it iss that America so strange iss—and the city—I the cows miss—and the garden and making the butter—yes." And her exceedingly blond skin turned red with the effort she made to keep the tears from coming in torrents.

Mrs. Johnson's eyes looked meditative while she tried to think what form of comfort to offer.

"I'm sorry you are homesick; it's an awful feeling; but cheer up," she said sympathetically. "I'll give the cook money for theater tickets, and you can both go to see that spectacular thing they say is so wonderful."

Johanna smiled gratefully. "You so very good iss," she said as she went toward the kitchen.

In the midst of his dinner Mr. Johnson thought of something and commenced laughing.

"I had a most unusual order today from a customer down south. He ordered a whole list of things, then climaxed with 'one wife for a widower of thirty-five.'"

"I'M JOHN BURDEN," HE SAID SIMPLY.

Mrs. Johnson's eyes were wide with unbelief. "Charley Johnson, you certainly are joking! The man couldn't have been so foolish as to be in earnest?"

"It wasn't for himself; it was for a country customer—a young widower with a dairy farm on his hands that has been going to rack and ruin since his wife died."

Mrs. Johnson was evidently struck with an inspiration.

"Oh, Charley, how would Johanna do?" she suggested enthusiastically.

"I think she would do finely—just fill the bill—if she would go," Mr. Johnson finished dubiously. "But if I sent down a piece of pink and white yellow haired perfection as Johanna I am afraid I would have an order from every farmer in North Carolina and would be forced to open a matrimonial bureau."

"Do you know anything about the widower?" Mrs. Johnson asked at length.

"Yes; Hayes wrote me a letter and gave a pen picture of his life from the cradle to the grave—his wife's grave," he added, with a grin appreciative of his wit; "says he will absolutely vouch for him and that if I can find a woman who is suited to the man he described it will be a good thing for her. By Jove, I believe Johanna is the ne plus ultra—if she'll go. Pity she can't talk better English."

"Oh, her little foreign talk won't make any difference. He can stand it. You see, I'm able to stand your Latin or French, whichever it is—I can never quite determine from your accent."

* * * * * * *

John Burden pulled the horses up under the shade of an elm near the door of the ladies' waiting room and handed the reins to his companion, with a sheepish smile.

"Hold on to these, Mr. Hayes. You got me into this business, and you must help see me through. Do I look much like a fool?"

Martin Hayes, dealer in general merchandise, chuckled as he took the reins. "No, sir. You are the personification of the gay and festive bridegroom—not an unnecessary sign of foolishness about you. Of course, the new suit and the rosebud in your buttonhole are allowable as befitting the occasion. Nicest suit I had in stock, old boy. Hope she'll like it."

Burden arranged his necktie with clumsy fingers. "Glad all this internal quaking don't show on the outside. There's the train in sight. Gee! Don't believe there's ever a day made as hot as this."

He made his way through the crowd around the depot and stationed himself where he could get a good view of the passengers alighting from the train.

"I've been staid and have traveled in the usual rut all my life," he communed with himself, "but if this ain't acting like a fellow in a novel, I never read one."

He kept on the lookout for a woman wearing a dark blue dress and carrying a suit case marked Johanna Gersler. Mr. Johnson had written that he would see that the name was printed in large letters and that there would probably be no trouble as to identity in a town where the incoming travelers were few.

Johanna stepped from the train, her blue eyes looking as wondering and as childish as they did when she landed in America six months before. She paused helplessly, and just then Burden saw the name on the suit case.

He looked at the woman's face—its blond fairness an unusual style in a southern town—and the thermometer seemed to jump several degrees upward.

"She looks like—like—an angel!" he muttered. "She will be disappointed in me," and he went to her anxiously and diffidently.

"I'm John Burden," he said simply.

"You—you did want me to come?" Her voice trembled and he saw tears in her blue eyes.

"Want you? Want you?" His tone gained assurance. "Anybody with an ounce of sense would want you to come—and to stay," he said, his face radiant as he took the suit case from her.

After the dinner with Hayes at the hotel and the quiet marriage ceremony in the hotel parlor they drove the five miles to Burden's farm and reached there just at the beginning of the long summer twilight.

The climbing rose was in full bloom over the veranda, and a flock of white geese were wandering through the gate toward the barnyard.

"Do you like it?" he asked, his voice almost a whisper.

"It is so much home," she gasped in her halting English, "even the cows that in the farmyard stand."

He led her into the house and paused before a sweet, clean room whose muslin curtains blew in and out the open windows.

"This is your room," he said simply. "Mine is across the hall, where I can hear if you get afraid and call me."

His honest sunburned face was full of kindness, and although her comprehension of English was limited, she caught a glimpse of his soul in a language that is universal.

"Take off your hat, little woman. I hear old Jenny putting supper on the table." He looked at the pale gold of her hair where her hat had pressed it tightly against her moist forehead, and he hesitatingly touched it with his hand and freed it from her temples.

"I hope you'll feel homelike and will grow to love the farm—and maybe some time—me," he added timidly.

"I like it all—and you," she answered softly.

Time to Change.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the lecturer after bowing to the first round of applause, that followed his introduction. "I propose this evening to address you on the all important subject of 'the training and rearing of boys.' It is a broad subject that is demanding more and more attention every day. In the beginning, and in order to lay a broad foundation for the proper treatment of this great subject, I will"—

"Excuse me, professor," interrupted the harassed little man who was almost hidden away in the corner, "but how many boys have you?"

"Well, er, um—well, the fact is, sir, I have no children at all," stammered the lecturer.

"That's all right, then," said the little man, sinking back into his seat. "I was afeered you had a few of 'em, an' if you had I knowed it was a cinch you didn't know nothin' about raisin' 'em. You kin go ahead and I'll listen, 'cause I'm lookin' for expert advice on the subject."

But somehow or other the lecturer thought best to change the subject.

Fines Built the Mansion House.

The Mansion House, London, was partly built out of money unjustly wrung from dissenters. By an act of Charles II. no one could take office under the corporation without taking the sacrament according to the rites of the Established church. By another act a sheriff who declined to serve was rendered liable to a fine of £400. A dissenter was elected sheriff, and, as he could not take the sacrament, he declined to serve and paid £400. A second was elected, with the same result. This ingenious method of taxing dissenters was repeated until forty-five had successively paid the fine. No 46 was a stiff necked gentleman, and he declined to either serve or pay. He was sued for the fine, but the judge held that the disqualifying act relieved the dissenter of the duty of service. The £18,000, however, already secured was voted by the corporation to the building fund of the Mansion House.—London Standard.

Beggars Outwitted.

Many years ago an ingenious plan was adopted by the grand duke to rid Florence of beggars. It was proclaimed that every beggar who would appear in the grand plaza at a certain mentioned time would be provided with a new suit of clothes by the duke free of cost. At the appointed time the beggars of the city all assembled, and the grand duke, causing all the avenues to the square to be closed, compelled the beggars to strip off their old clothes and gave each one, according to promise, a new suit. In the old clothes thus collected enough money was found concealed to build a beautiful bridge over the Arno, still called the "Beggars' bridge," and the city for the time being was relieved of the beggars by which it had been previously overrun, as none would give to the well dressed individuals who implored charity, not believing their tales of distress.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Jennie Reese and sons, Joseph and David, of Massillon, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Dehoff last week.

Mrs. Mordecai Davis and Mrs. A. H. First, of Massillon, visited Newman friends last Thursday.

The John Ickes relationship has issued invitations for a family reunion to be held September 29 at the old Young homestead.

The Massillon girls who have been camping in our village since last Friday have had a glorious time. They named the camp Allegro, and the members are Hattie Davis, Minnie First, Fay Arthur, Lottie Roderick and Allie Roderick, of Massillon, and are chaperoned by Carrie Thomas, of East Greenville, with little Helen Roderick as mascot. The visitors from Massillon, West Brookfield and the surrounding country are too numerous to mention. On Thursday they had for their guests the Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Peterson, of Massillon. On Friday evening they entertained a large gathering with a corn roast and a literary programme. On Sunday they all attended school and on Monday they had their pictures taken, for some had to leave in the evening, while the camp proper will disperse on Thursday of this week.

These are strenuous times for members of the school boards of education in wrestling with the text book proposition. On the 8th of this month the Lawrence board voted a change in the series of readers from the McGuffey revised to the D. C. Heath readers. At a meeting of the board last evening a majority of the members desired to retain the present series of McGuffey readers, which can be used either for a basic reader or a supplementary reader in our schools. So this question is now practically up to the householders. If they desire a change to the Heath reader they can pay their cash and procure the books, or if they desire to continue the McGuffey readers as heretofore they can save their cash and use the books they have, or they can purchase the Heath readers and use one or the other as a supplementary. The proposition is before you. Take your choice and then you will have no one to blame for any shortcoming. The book agents have been hanging around like a caravan of leeches for some time, and each one was working and doing his utmost for his respective company, which at times became rather annoying to the members.

George W. Richards has been a very sick man for the past week, but at this writing is somewhat improved.

ELTON.

Elton, Aug. 30.—Herbert Grant is working on the new cutoff.

Miss Grace Oplinger is at Henry Mizer's residence, near West Lebanon.

M. A. Boughman went to Holmes county last Saturday.

A. R. Harrold is building a new barn.

S. D. Baughman is adding to the appearance of his house by giving it a new coat of paint.

Mrs. D. Boughman and grandchildren went to Doylestown last Saturday and will attend the Franks family reunion at that place this week.

John Ellis, of Massillon, was in town Monday looking after the new school building, which is nearing completion.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Aug. 30.—Abraham Brown was the guest of friends in Canton Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Shultz have returned to their home in Detroit, after several weeks' visit with relatives here.

Miss Sarah Dunckly left last week for her home in Akron, having spent a vacation of nearly two months' duration with the Smith and Reed families.

R. H. Brown visited friends in Cleveland last Sunday.

Mrs. William Schaar, of Detroit, is the guest of relatives at this place.

Miss Chloe Crookston, of Massillon, is visiting her cousins at the Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ries and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crookston, of Massillon, spent Sunday in our village.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Glutting, of Crystal Spring, and Mr. and Mrs Edward Herman and the Misses Eva Glutting and Hannah Krushinsky, of Massillon, drove to Turkeyfoot lake Sunday.

Mrs. Carl Krushinsky and family are visiting the Price family at Mansfield.

Mrs. Anthony W. Leonard, who slipped on a board walk last Thursday and badly sprained the ankle of her left foot, was today for the first time able to sit up in a chair. The injured member is still swollen to a great extent and will keep her indoors for at least three weeks to come.

Baltimore and Return

Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Sept. 8th and 9th good to return until Sept 17th, good to stop over at Washington, D. C. and Harpers Ferry. Fare from Massillon $12 25.

Low Rates California

single and round trip via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Consult our agents before purchasing tickets.

THE DEADLOCK STILL HOLDS.

Mahoning Still Wants Vote by the People.

THE CONVENTION AT SALEM.

When Session Adjourned at 4:10 Tuesday Afternoon Four Hundred and One Ballots Had Been Made, Without Any Change in the Result.

Salem, Aug. 28.—(Special.)—"I don't believe this convention should adjourn and turn the selection of a Republican candidate over to the people until the resources of this body have been exhausted. Come to Salem, where in the pure, peaceful atmosphere of that little Quaker city, the nomination of a Republican congressman from the Eighteenth district of Ohio is assured."

Thus spoke Judge W. W. Hole before the convention at Youngstown prior to the adjournment last Friday afternoon. Tonight at the end of the first day the pure, peaceful atmosphere of the little Quaker city seems to have had no effect upon the delegations and the deadlock still holds the nomination of a congressman in its deadly grasp tighter than ever. The convention adjourned at 4:10 after the four hundred and first ballot had been cast, on motion of Judge Norris. There is not a man here, be he candidate or delegate, newspaper man or onlooker, who has the slightest knwledge as to who will represent the Republican party of this district in the race next November. Tonight there is not one story in circulation which is given the slightest credence. Delegates and all present have come to demand something better than bare rumor.

But something must be done. The three candidates have their delegations under perfect control. There is not a break in the ranks, and each candidate has the dogged determination to fight out this battle if it takes until election time. It is this feeling which blocks progress. With the hopes that he may accomplish something by the action, S. S. Conroy, of Youngstown, will introduce resolutions into the convention tomorrow morning which he hopes will pull votes from at least one hundred and thirty delegates who have become wearied of the useless grind. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the convention hereby authorizes the congressional committee which it has selected, to issue forthwith a call for a popular primary vote, for the nomination for congress, to be held by precincts in the respective counties of the district not later than October 10, 1906, under the primary law of the state, and said committee is hereby authorized to declare that the candidate who receives the highest number of votes in the district shall be the legal nominee and candidate of the Republican party of the Eighteenth district of Ohio for congress, and his name shall be certified for said office on the official ballot.

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution no further business shall be in order by this convention except to adjourn, sine die.

Resolved further, That the candidates for congress, the Hon. James Kennedy, the Hon. Charles S. Speaker and the Hon. James J. Grant, be requested to appear before this convention and to express their sentiments and wishes upon this resolution.

Resolutions somewhat similar to these were introduced at the meeting at Youngstown, but they were laid on the table. Mr. Conroy expressed but little hope that these will be adopted, but it is the intention to place them before the meeting late tomorrow, when everyone is tired, with the hope that they at least are given a discussion. As Mr. Conroy sees it, the method he has in mind is the only solution for the problem.

To say that the balloting done here this afternoon was accompanied by more excitement than was evident at Youngstown is putting it mildly. Perhaps it was the short rest which the delegates had that caused the outbreak, but be that as it may, there never was such a demonstration as that which occurred here this afternoon. The loudest occurred when it was discovered that James Keiser, of Berlin Center, was not present in person, but had sent an alternate. The alternate was recognized when someone called him to the side door of the theater to pose for a picture. Immediately there were cries of "Poor old Keiser," "Keiser, don't you want to buy a dog?" and the Mahoning and the Stark delegations broke forth into cheers for the substitute of Mr. Keiser. Judge Norris arose and told the convention that Mahoning county did not want anything which did not belong to her, and for that reason gave Kronick's vote to Grant. The walls of the theater shook with the storm of appplause which broke forth from the Stark county men.

According to the strict rule of the convention, Kronick's vote cannot be taken out of the Mahonng delegation and given to Grant. When the convention adopted the unit rule such action became an impossibility.

Chairman Jackson sang "Mary Had a Little Lamb" during the afternoon, and the delegates joined in the chorus. Blaine Cochran, of East Liverpool, sang "Goodnight, Dear Heart, Goodnight."

The Grand opera house was decorated for the occasion. The chairman's stand was draped with an American flag, while throughout the hall the national colors were much in evidence. The boxes were filled with ladies, among whom was Miss Ruth Wellman, daughter of Walter Wellman, the Arctic explorer, who came over to Salem in an automobile from Canton. The rear of the house, reserved for visitors, was packed, and standing room was at a premium. There was considerable trouble experienced by the chairman in keeping the crowd quiet, but in his usual pleasant way Jackson stilled the many tempests which arose, and during the two hours and forty-five minutes of the session one hundred and fifty-two ballots were cast.

ON WORN OUT FARMS.

Experiments Conducted at the Wooster Station.

For thirteen years the Ohio experiment station has been conducting experiments with fertilizers on a farm which had been reduced to a very low state of productiveness by exhaustive cropping. In these experiments corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy have been grown in a five-year rotation, each crop being grown every year, and the fertilizers have been applied to the corn, oats and wheat.

When acid phosphate has been used alone, eighty pounds per acre on corn and oats and one hundred and sixty pounds on wheat, the increase yield on the five crops of the rotation has reached an average value of more than $18 50 per acre, leaving a net profit of sixteen dolars per acre and over and above the cost of the fertilizer.

When to this quantity of acid phosphate were added 480 pounds of nitrate of soda and 260 pounds of muriate of potash, these being distributed over the three cereal crops and raising the total cost of the fertilizer to $21 for each five-year period, the total increase has risen to a value of $43, leaving a net gain of $22 or more than $4 annually.

One-third of this land has been left continuously unfertilized, an unfertilized plot adjoining every one that has received fertilizers. For the last eight years of the test the yield of wheat on this unfertilized land has been nine and one-half bushels per acre; a yield which has been increased by acid phosphate alone to an eight-year average of twenty bushels per acre, and by the complete fertilizer to twenty-nine bushels.

It has thus been possible to raise the yield of this worn land from less than ten bushels of wheat per acre to an average of twenty-nine bushels, and to accomplish this result by a method which has not only paid its way, but has paid in addition an annual rental for the land of more than four dollars per acre.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Furnished by T. E. Drake, Investment Broker, 12 and 14 Pille Building.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks	Open	Close
American Sugar	135⅛	139¾
Atchison	107½	107¾
B. & O.	116¾	117½
U. S. Steel, preferred	106⅝	107½
Republic Steel, preferred	90⅞	95⅝
Missouri Pacific	96¼	97¾
Louisville & Nashville	148½	149¾
Read ng	135¾	139¼
Union Pacific	184½	187⅞
St. Paul	175½	175½
T. C. I.		
Western Union	91⅝	91½
Pennsylvania	136¾	141⅜

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Wednesday, August 29, '06.

Country butter, per lb	18 22
Eggs, per dozen	16
Old Chickens, dressed per lb	13
Spring Chickens, live, per lb	13
Potatoes, per bushel	40

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	68
Hay, loose, per ton	$9 to $10
Hay, baled, per ton	$9 to $10
Old Oats, per bushel	32
New Oats	35
Corn, per bushel	57

$1.25 to Cedar Point, $1.50 to Toledo

Round trip via Pennsylvania lines from Massillon, Sunday, Sept 2.

New York City and Return, B. & O.

Tickets on sale Aug. 28 and 29, good to return to Sept. 4, 1906. Rate from Massillon, $14 65. Good to stop over at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Shenandoah Junction, Harper's Ferry. Consult agents as to train schedules.

B. & O. cheap Sunday excursions to Bridgeport, (Wheeling), Uhrichsville, Massillon, Cleveland and Lorain. Take an outing and visit these cities.

Excursion Deer Park, Md., B. & O. A delightful mountain summer resort. Very low rates during August. Consult agents.

"Want" column ads pay Try it.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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The Massillon Independent.

PUBLISHED BY
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INDEPENDENT BUILDING.
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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30 1906

SPELLING REFORM AT HOME.

Within a very few days The Independent will adopt provisionally, and probably permanently, the reformed method of spelling certain words lately endorsed by the President and recommended by Brander Matthews and his associates. The improved system will be given a fair test, and as the changes proposed are both natural and easily remembered, it seems not unlikely that Mr. Roosevelt's example will be followed generally in this vicinity, with the most widely circulated newspaper accustoming its readers to the new forms from day to day. The Independent's own compositors and proof readers may fall from grace frequently during the first weeks of this experiment, but they will do their best, which is all that can be expected. In the meantime readers who have views to express in regard to this matter are offered the hospitality of these columns.

Whether Prof. Matthews and those who are with him have thought so or not, we believe that this movement, which is not different but only more considerable than isolated efforts along the same lines, will result eventually in the formation of an American language. It is practically impossible to prevent history from repeating itself. In comparatively modern times we read that migrations of populations, and environment, developed the French, Spanish, Provencal and Italian languages, all of which possess a common ancestry. For over half a century we Americans have been impatient of certain laborious English forms, such as gaol for jail, jewellery for jewelry, and so on, and numerous phrase formations have passed into the national habit of speech. In the meantime, as we create new institutions we create the words to describe them, and undoubtedly in the course of a century or two the differences between American English and British English will have become so numerous and profound as to require special study. Whether this will be advantageous or not we need not inquire. Vast populations have always compelled their language to bend to habit, prejudice, or necessity, and will continue to do so. The best we can do for ourselves is to direct this development along the lines of reason and convenience, and that is what is now being done.

There is an inclination in some quarters to carp at the President for having taken up this spelling reform. But the President has been a target for more or less criticism whenever he has done anything, and the most violent comment in this instance appears to emanate from those with whom criticism of Mr. Roosevelt has become a fixed habit. The Independent would be very glad to see the President, or rather the government, go a step farther, that is to say, to create a properly qualified and authorized body of men to pass upon new words and the spelling of them. While we can never prevent eighty millions of people from making a language, we can at least give official sanction to what is good, and to some extent cultivate accuracy and elegance in our spoken tongue.

These are the days when fond parents are troubled because their youngsters must go to school and do something besides play. There is a vast amount of unnecessary distress on account of supposedly over-worked school children The Independent does not recall, however, a single example of hard pushed youth. The main difficulty is that they do not work enough. Plenty of good, hard study is not going to hurt the American boy or girl a bit, and is bound to save them from a lot of worry in after life. Parents are going to consult their own interests in holding up the hands of teachers and superintendent.

BRYAN AT HOME.

Steamer Reaches New York This Afternoon.

New York, Aug. 29.—(By Associated Press.)—The steamer Princess Irene, on which William Jennings Bryan is a passenger, passed the Nantucket light at 1:40 this morning. The steamer signalled all well on board. She will probably reach her dock at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

MASSILLON BOY WAS DROWNED.

Lee Basht Sank While in Bathing at Ft. Mott, N. J.

HE HAD ENLISTED AT CANTON.

Was a Member of the 119th Artillery Regiment—Left Home a Year and Eight Months Ago to Join the Army—Body Has Not Been Found.

A telegram was received by Mrs. Catherine Basht, who resides in the Pigeon Run road, just beyond the city limits, at 11 o'clock Monday morning saying that her son, Lee Basht, was drowned while in bathing at Fort Mott, N. J., on Sunday afternoon.

Young Basht, who was only 19 years of age, left home in the latter part of the month of January, 1905, to join the army. He enlisted at Canton for a term of three years and immediately joined the One Hundred and Nineteenth artillery regiment, which has been stationed at Fort Mott since last fall.

Up to the time the telegram announcing his death was sent, the body of the young man had not been found, and no details of the accident are known. Mrs. Basht has requested the military authorities to send the body to Massillon as soon as it is recovered.

The father of the young man, Christian Basht, for a time farmed the John Wefler place, in Tuscarawas township, and died there several years ago.

IN NEED OF MONEY.

Payment About Due on Salvation Army's Property.

The local Salvation Army is sadly in need of funds, and Ensign Joplin is making a determined effort to raise sufficient money to meet certain pressing demands. In addition to the calls on the Army, and they are of daily occurrence, from the sick and needy, a payment on the property at the corner of Tremont and Mill streets is about due, and this must be met. Five hundred dollars is needed on this account, practically all of which must be raised by September 15. One citizen has subscribed fifty dollars, on condition that the remaining four hundred and fifty dollars is raised. The local officers of the Army earnestly request all citizens to assist them in their effort to meet these obligations, and all contributions, no matter how small, will be thankfully received.

Captain Bassett, of Cleveland, conducted the Salvation Army services Tuesday evening, and will assist at the meetings Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The captain is a fine musician, and the pubic is cordially invited to attend the services and hear him.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Constable is Charged With Stealing from Prisoner.

Canton, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Fred Shipbaugh, of West Second street, has been called to Massillon on account of the illness of her mother, Mrs. Wagner While the latter was at the lake recently, attending the theatre, some bug or insect bit her in the hand. In a short time her hand and arm commenced to swell up until it was twice its natural size.

Reuben Schwartz, an aged Hebrew, says that when he was taken to the police station last Sunday in the patrol wagon, that Captain Little, acting as constable went into his little place and stole about $130 from a sewing machine drawer. He will swear out a warrant for the arrest of the constable. His story is not credited, although he claims to have a witness who says that Little took the money and passed it over to a saloonkeeper.

Edward Shectenheim, of this city, has been made the defendant in a $10,000 damage suit in common pleas court by George Schumacher, an expert accountant, because, as he alleges, that the former referred to him as a thief and a liar and stated that he could prove it to some people in New Berlin.

ONE MAN BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS.

Terrible Accident Near Brewster Tuesday Afternoon.

THREE MEN ARE BADLY INJURED

Premature Explosion of Dynamite Through Carelessness of an Italian Employe of Carland & Company—First Accident on the Bolivar-Orrville Cutoff.

Shortly before 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a premature discharge of dynamite at Brewster was the cause of the killing of one man and the injuring of three others. John Flynn, of Toledo, was instantly killed, and John Feller, engineer, and Alex Gore, a cranesman on the steam shovel, were seriously injured about the head. An Italian was also injured. The explosion was due to the carelessness of an Italian workman, who was entrusted with the work of firing the dynamite used in blasting with an electric battery. John Flynn, who has been with Carland & Company, of Toledo, for the past eighteen years, had finished the drilling of a hole in a large rock which was being removed, and had placed in it twelve sticks of dynamite. Just as he completed this work the Italian was seen to pick up two wires, and although he was warned not to do so, placed them in contact and a terrible explosion followed.

Flynn was standing directly over the drill hole when the charge went off, and his body was blown fifty feet into the air. His arms, legs and head were completely severed from his body when found, and pieces of flesh and part of his clothing were scattered over the ground within a radius of fifty feet. The fragments of his body were gathered together and taken to Navarre and were sent to his home in Toledo Wednesday morning. The dead man's pocketbook, badly torn, was found twenty feet away. It contained $51. The deceased was well known to all his fellow workmen as "Uncle John" and he had made many warm friends while working in Brewster. He is survived by a wife and several children.

Alex Gore, engineer on the steam shovel, who was about ten feet away, was knocked down while standing on the shovel. He received several bad cuts on the back of his head, as well as internal injuries by being thrown against the machinery. He was able to walk home and was later taken to Justus, where he had his injuries dressed.

John Feller, a craneman, was at work on the crane, being only a few feet from the point of the explosion, and was knocked off the crane to the ground. His head was badly cut and his eyes were so badly injured that he may lose his sight. His right arm was also badly shattered, and the physicians who were called immediately removed part of the bone in order that the arm might be saved from amputation.

The Italian who was responsible for the explosion was very close and was knocked down and badly injured. However, he walked back to the camp and there his injuries received medical attention.

Coroner Marsh, of Canton, was summoned and viewed the body of the dead man. His verdict was accidental death. Physicians from Navarre, Justus and Massillon were sent for and arrived shortly after the accident. They did everything possible to relieve the sufferings of the injured men.

This is the first accident on the Wabash railroad since the work was begun three months ago on the cutoff between Bolivar and Orrville. The steam shovels were grading down a large hill when a very large stone was encountered and dynamite was used for the purpose of breaking it into pieces.

Trains "De Luxe"

B. & O., C. L. & W. Div Trains 16 and 17, C. L. & W., wide vestibuled high back seat ladies' coach and smoker. Porter in attendance. No extra charge.

JELL-O
ICE CREAM
POWDER
With two packages you can make a gallon of Delicious Ice Cream in 10 minutes. Everything but the ice and milk in the package.
2 packages 25 cents at Grocers

ANOTHER GAME WARDEN.

Robert Burns, of Canton, Receives Appointment.

State Game Warden Porterfield has appointed Robert Burns, of Canton, a deputy game warden, thus giving Stark county two wardens, the other being Andrew Dangeleisen, of Massillon, who has held the position several years and whose reputation for catching violators of the game law is as wide as the state. Mr. Dangeleisen will continue to act as deputy warden. His powers and his jurisdiction will not be limited in any way by the appointment of Mr. Burns.

Mr. Burns' appointment was brought about by the influence of a number of Canton citizens, who felt that that city was entitled to a resident deputy game warden. He is a constable in the office of Justice Bowman.

Mr. Dangeleisen was busy Monday making investigations of reported violations of the game laws.

WELTY CHOICE OF DEMOCRATS

Received Congressional Nomination at Alliance.

WAS CHOSEN BY ACCLAMATION.

The Convention was of Short Duration — Several Speeches Urged Hrrmony and Prophesied Victory at the Polls.

Alliance, Aug. 29.—John C. Welty, of Canton, was nominated by acclamation for congress by the Democrats of the eighteenth district at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the district's convention here. The afternoon session was begun at 12:30 o'clock and a motion to adjourn until September 12 was defeated by the acceptance of an amendment to proceed with the nominating of a candidate. The convention adjourned as soon as the nomination had been made.

Alliance, Aug. 29.—The Democratic congressional convention of the Eighteenth district was called to order here today at 10 o'clock, with delegates present from Stark, Mahoning and Columbiana counties. W. J. Piero, of Canton, was made chairman and upon assuming his office made a short address in which he assured the delegates that he felt that the present campaign was an auspicious one for his party to elect a congressman. He pointed out a way that seemed to him to lead toward victory and dwelt upon the necessity of harmony and hearty cooperation by the Democrats of the three counties.

Committees were named in a short time and at 11 o'clock the convention adjourned to 12:30 o'clock to give the committees time to draw up their reports. J. U. Douglass, of Massillon, was the Stark county representative on the credentials committee; W. Atlee Pomerene, of Canton, on the committee on permanent organization; Frank Ream, of Canton, of the rules and order committee; Carl Krichbaum, of Canton, on the resolutions committee, and M. J. Brancher and J. W. Diehl on the congressional committee.

Just before the convention adjourned a Columbiana county delegate made a motion that when the convention adjourns it does so to meet on September 12. This found a second and the motion stirred up considerable discussion. The question was not settled before adjournment.

Ex-Mayor Schott, of Massillon, said that he desired harmony to prevail and urged the convention to pass the question until the afternoon meeting, thus giving time for the delegates to think of the matter. The Columbiana county delegation urged the adjournment on the grounds that the Democratic convention can better name a congressional candidate after the Republican convention has finished its labors.

Stark county had one hundred delegates, Mahoning forty-eight and Columbiana forty-six. Each delegation held a caucus before the convention was called to order. The congressional committee also met early in the morning and selected the officers of the convention. The Stark county delegation arrived over the Pennsylvania and the Stark electric lines and were ready for the convention at an early hour. The Mahoning and Columbiana county delegations arrived before the time of calling the convention to order and there followed a general lining up of possible candidates.

Your Summer Vacation

can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Fifield, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C Pond G P A, Milwaukee Central R'y, Milwaukee, Wis. Yours truly, Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent.

BROTHERHOOD MAN IS COMING

Great Forward Movement of Presbyterian Church.

THE DEDICATION ON OCTOBER 7.

Joseph W. Powell, of Buffalo, is Directing the Work and Will be in Massillon One Week Before Dedicatory Services.

"The great brotherhood man, Joseph W. Powell, of Buffalo, N. Y., is coming to Massillon," said the Rev. R. R. Bigger, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Wednesday. "Mr. Powell is a layman, but gives his entire time to assisting pastors to increase a church's spiritual usefulness and widen its scope in every line. He will assist in the preparatory work of dedicating the new church on October 7."

The Rev. Mr. Bigger secured the services of Mr. Powell only because a church in Illinois which had set October 7 as its date for dedication failed to have its work progress enough to have the building ready by that time Mr. Powell has been in this work fifteen years and assists in dedicating a church every week. His work extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

He already has charge of the work here and through his directions the work of organization is progressing by the Rev. Mr. Bigger and the congregation. Committees have been appointed and they are at work with a view of increasing the spiritual usefulness of the church.

The battle cry of the workers is "double every department of church work and reach all those who are now outside the christian fold."

Mr. Powell will come to Massillon one week before dedication and will have personal charge of the work while here. Until he comes he will work through committees, who have been impressed with his system of procedure and who have promised to follow his instructions implicitly. The effort is known as "the great forward movement," which the pastor and congregation hope will mark an epoch in the church's history.

TREASURER MISSING.

Accounts Show a Shortage of Five Hundred Dollars.

Akron, Aug. 29.—Arthur G Sisler, treasurer of Clinton township, is missing and the township trustees came to Akron Tuesday to find out what had become of the township money. In a Clinton bank they found some and in the National City bank of this city a little more, but $500 is still missing

Sisler left Manchester for Mt. Clemens, Mich., two weeks ago, but later left there and his whereabouts is unknown. Mr. Sisler is a nephew of Dr. L. E. Sisler, former county auditor and now supreme record keeper of the Knights of the Maccabees at Port Huron, Mich.

WAITING FOR NEWS.

Thousands Assemble at Closed Bank in Philadelphia.

Philadephia, Aug. 29.—(By Associated Press.)—As a result of the closing of the Real Estate Trust Company yesterday, every banking house in the city took steps to fortify itself against a possible run, and announced this morning that they are prepared to meet any demand made on them. Great crowds gathered early at the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, where the distressed concern is located. Included in the crowd were many depositors anxious for news about their money. Police surrounded the offices and kept the people back. There was no attempt at a demonstration.

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

HOSE UNMANAGEABLE.

Killed One Man and Broke Another Man's Leg.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—An unmanageable fire hose broke one man's spine and killed him instantly, snapped off another man's leg and seriously injured two others at a fire drill at the west side plant of Sears, Roebuck & Company yesterday. The accident is said by veteran firemen to be one of the most singular ever known.

The hose, known as the four hundred pound test hose, became unmanageable under a head of two hundred pounds pressure, gyrated like a huge snake and, whipping the eighty-pound brass nozzle like a large reptile would its tail, did its fatal work in less than three seconds.

KILLED ON RAILROAD.

Four Laborers Struck by Passenger Train.

Loveland, O., Aug. 29.—(By Associated Press.)—Four Greek laborers employed on railroad construction work were killed and George Ross, timekeeper, was fatally injured by being struck by a Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern train while, walking on the track at Symmes, near here, this morning.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Excursion to Cleveland

via B. & O. R. R., Sunday September 9th. Leave Massillon at 7:30 a. m. Returning leave Cleveland at 6 and 7 p. m. $1.00 round trip.

To Those Who Know

the ill effects of improperly fitted glasses, it is needless to say that "the best is the cheapest."

To Those Who Don't

we would say that this means the best and most thorough examination, as well as the best quality in the glasses.

Our Reputation

will insure you of both.

HAWVER,

Scientific Graduate Optician,

17 S. Erie St., Massillon.

Great Reduction Sale.

Best Washing Machines, $2 50 to $5 25.
Best Clothes Wringers, $1 25 to $2.75
Best Gasoline Stoves, $3 to $3 75
Best Hot Plates 50c to $1 75.
Best Heavy Ovens Asbestos lined $1 40 to $1 75
Best Chain Pumps, $3.25 complete.
Best Wooden Suction Pumps, $2.50 to $3 25.
Best Iron Pitcher Pumps, $1 25.
Kitchen Sinks, Cook Stoves, Steel Ranges, best Wheelbarrows $1 40 to $2. Ice Cream Freezers, best Oil Cloth Linoleum, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes Rubber and Tar Roofing Paper, Horse covers, Lawn Hose, Lawn Mowers, Gas and Water Pipes, Chandeliers, Brackets Mantels, Globes, Burners and Fittings, Potato Diggers, best 25 lb. Scales 85c pe Fine line of Graniteware less than cost to close them out quick, to make room for fall goods.

MASSILLON HARDWARE CO.
53 S. Erie St, Opp, Sailer Hotel

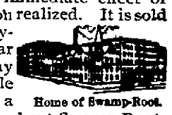
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggie for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mention this paper

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.


Home of Swamp-Root.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of County Commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, until 10 o'clock a. m., August 30, 1906, for performing the labor and furnishing the material necessary to the erection of the superstructure and substructure of a bridge located on Center street, Canton, Ohio The same to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the County Auditor's office, Stark county, Ohio. All bids must be signed by bidder and be accompanied by a certified check for not less than 20 per cent of bid and to be made payable to the County Commissioners conditional to the faithful and satisfactory execution of contract. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids as seems best for the county.

By order of Commissioners of Stark County, Ohio
Canton, Ohio, July 23, 1906
M. W. OBERLIN,
County Auditor.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of Ohio State Board of Pardons an application will be made for the pardon of William Henderson, convicted at the January term, 1900, of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, of the crime of second degree murder and sentenced to imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary for the period of life.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENDERSON.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

A Special Sale on

Dinner Buckets.

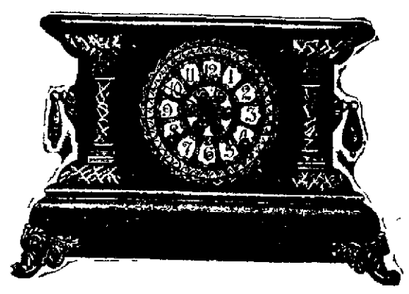
A good Dinner Bucket 25c, now 15c. Hardware, Linseed Oil, White Lead, Stains, Varnishes, Jap-a-lac and Lacquret, Cream Separators, Oil, Miners' Oil, Picks and Handles, Shovels and Supplies, Oil Cloth and Linoleum, Stoves, Roofing Paper and Pumps, Chandeliers and Brackets, Mantles, Globes, Plumbing and Gas Fitting and Pipe and Fittings for Sale. General Repairing, Bicycles, Guns, Locks, Bicycle Tires and Sundries, Go-Cart Tires put on. We also sell and buy second-hand wheels. The Allen Cook Stove Burners fitted in any stove.

MRS. J. R. SMITH,
22½ W. Main St.

Wanted! HAY!

Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 50. Also custom baling done.

CHAS. D. HORST,
Navarre, O.



Sample of one of our

SPECIAL SALE

CLOCKS AT

$4.79

C. C. MILLER, Jeweler and Optician
15 EAST MAIN STREET
The Store where Quality and Price is Always Right

Pennsylvania Lines

EXCURSIONS TO

New York
Aug. 28-29—Bryan Reception.
Cedar Point
Sunday Sept. 2, $1 25 Toledo $1 50
Baltimore
Sept 8, 9—Jubilee Week.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Sept. 16, 17, 18—Regimental Reunion.
Oct. 15, 16, 17—Ohio Army of Cumberl'd.
Homeseekers' Excursions
1st September, October
Northwest, West, Southwest, South.

City of Mexico
Aug. 4 to 31—Geological Congress
Toronto, Ont.
Sept 13 to 16—I. O. O. F.
Colorado Springs
Sept. 18, 19, 20—Pike's Peak Centennial.
Pittsburgh Exposition
Every Thursday Sept. 6 to Oct. 18
Los Angeles—San Francisco
Sept. 2 to 13—Nat'l Baptist Convention
If interested ask F. L. McEWEN, Ticket Agent, Massillon, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

World's Richest Woman

Mrs. Russell Sage and the Disposition of Her Wealth

A Woman Who Loves Money For the Good It Will Do—Well Endowed With the Three Things Most Esteemed by the World, Riches, Blood and Culture—Tall and Severe In Appearance, but Kindly—A Good Talker and a Good Hater

THAT there is good in Mrs. Russell Sage is shown by the fact that among her most intimate friends are to be found the names of three noble women—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Louisa May Alcott and Helen Miller Gould. One who can attract such rare souls must herself possess some of the quality that endears them to the world.

Mrs. Sage is now said to be the richest woman on earth. The world, you know, measures riches by dollars, not by inherent qualities, such as goodness, wisdom, truth, love and enlightenment. We talk most of that which we most esteem, and, whether we praise or denounce, it still is in our thoughts. Intemperate condemnation is itself a sort of inverted praise, for it shows that the object we condemn still troubles us. If it were no longer in our hearts we would be indifferent to it and pass it by without notice.

Nearly All Pursue It.

Judged by this standard, the thing that is most in the world's heart is wealth, for it is now the thing most universally discussed. Many praise it, many more denounce it, and nearly all pursue it. We live so much in the external and material phase that we measure by an external and material standard. If we looked a little deeper we should discern that character is the only real standard of measurement, but seemingly we are not yet living on the plane of character.

If dollars are the things to which we give most attention, we will naturally be most interested in that person who has the largest number of dollars. John D. Rockefeller among men and Mrs. Russell Sage among women possess this distinction. The difference between them is that Rockefeller sought his and Mrs. Sage did not. She could not help it. This wealth came to her without especial desire or effort on her part, and now the thing that is engrossing her most is how to get rid of it.

Her problem, in a word, is how to give away her dollars in a manner to do her fellows the most good. She wants to strengthen and make them better, not weaken them and make them dependent.

Lavish and misdirected charity is vulgar in him that gives and hurtful to him that receives. It is false in its effects because false in its source, proceeding from a desire to glorify the giver rather than the wish to help others. From this false motive Mrs. Sage is happily free.

Esteemers of Great Wealth.

There are at least four classes who esteem great wealth—the miser, who loves it for its own sake; the tyrant, who loves it for the sake of its resultant power; the vulgarian, who loves it for display, and the philanthropist, who loves it for the good it enables him to do. Mrs. Sage belongs to the last class. The reader can determine the class to which Mr. Sage belonged. He is dead, however, and we should not think ill of the dead.

Mrs. Sage has ideas. She believes in the higher education of women and even in woman suffrage. It is altogether possible that she will give a part of her millions—that is, if the lawyers ever let her have them—to the woman's movement.

Moreover, she has character. She showed remarkable self control at her husband's funeral. Although nearly eighty and left almost wholly alone in the world, she never broke down or shed a tear in public. Forty years with Russell Sage had taught her self denial, even in the luxury of sorrow.

Again, she has good blood. She is a lineal descendent of Miles Standish. There are many people who claim to be descended from Standish, but Mrs. Sage can make good. So numerous is the posterity of the stout old Puritan captain that they can be divided into two classes—realities and jokes. Mrs. Sage is one of the realities.

Well Trained.

She also was favored with good training, having been educated in Mrs. Willard's famous seminary at Troy, where Elizabeth Cady Stanton and so many other well known women received their schooling. Mrs. Sage frequently made benefactions and delivered addresses to the school. For one thing, she founded Sage hall. It is probable that out of the remnants of the Sage fortune left by the lawyers Mrs. Willard's seminary will get a goodly portion.

Thus it appears that the widow of Russell Sage is well endowed with the three things most esteemed by the world—wealth, blood and culture.

As to her personality, she belongs to a type well known a half century ago. She is distinctly Puritan in descent and aspect; tall, severe but kindly, proud in her humility and obedient to the discipline of her own will; a good talker, with a sharp wit and a sharp tongue upon occasion; a good hater also, who never forgets a slight or an injury; a peculiar blending of very old fashioned and very up to date ideas; liberal in her impulses; believing display of any kind to be vulgar, wearing, therefore, no rings or spangles upon her fingers or figure; dressed in good fabrics, but not of fashionable cut; with a strong nose and face, crowned by snow white hair, and that is Mrs. Russell Sage, richest woman in the world, provided always that the lawyers let her have it.

After graduating from Mrs. Willard's seminary Mrs. Sage, then Miss Margaret Olivia Slocum, taught for a time in a young ladies' seminary in Philadelphia. Her father had once been wealthy, but had failed in business, and while she was not absolutely compelled to make her own way she preferred to be self supporting.

Married Sage at Forty.

She did not marry Mr. Sage until she was forty, and then was his second wife. She was a chum of the first Mrs. Sage, and it was but natural that when the grim old financier became a widower he should turn to his dead wife's best friend for comfort. It was just as natural that the sympathy begotten of a common sorrow should ripen into affection. It is comforting to feel that Russell Sage, in spite of his having been a money making machine, possessed some human touches.

Despite her belief in woman's rights, a belief that has only been expressed of late years, Mrs. Sage was old fashioned enough to believe that a wife should merge her identity into that of her husband—in other words, that he should be the one seen and known of the world while she basked under the shadow of his personality. This she did for over thirty years, in fact until he became so old and feeble that she had to come into the foreground and assume charge of his business.

Mrs. Sage's closest friend is Helen Gould. The two have projected charitable and philanthropic work together in the past. In the old days Sage and Gould were cronies. They had similar ideas, and their wills were remarkably alike. Their intimacy was shared by their families, and Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Sage were also chums. After Mrs. Gould's death Mrs. Sage became a second mother to Helen. On Russell Sage's casket the largest floral wreaths were left by George, Helen and Howard Gould.

It is known that Mrs. Sage is waiting for Helen Gould's return from Europe before deciding what form her benefactions are to take. The great public that has come to appreciate Helen Gould at her true worth rather than at her money's worth will be reassured by this fact. They will feel that the Sage charities will be directed along lines of common sense and genuine kindliness. The benefactions will be helpful rather than hurtful to their objects. The motive of their giving will not be selfish, but altruistic. That one fact determines everything.

A Life of Self Denial.

However much we may oppose systems, institutions and public wrongs, we can be kindly and just to individuals. Mrs. Russell Sage is as much a victim of capitalism as is the poorest laborer in a factory or mine. She had nothing to do with creating it and little or no part in accumulating the millions that are now in her name. It is not even certain that she sympathizes with the system that gave them to her. Probably she does not even understand it. All her life has been one of repression and self denial. She has had few if any luxuries, has never traveled abroad and but little in her own country, has had little outlet for her natural kindliness except charitable work, and the means for that were often denied, and she has been without children, that crowning glory and dearest solace of any woman's life. Now in her old age she is left alone with a heritage of cold dollars that can be nothing less than a responsibility and a burden. Yet she is brave through it all, with that old Puritan bravery that never makes outcry. A pathetic figure, is she not? She is poor in the very poverty of riches.

The writer does not believe in inordinate wealth. Rather he believes in the law of recompense, that only those are entitled to wealth who create it or who render equivalent service therefor. Yet he can find in his heart for a woman like Mrs. Russell Sage, whom all the world envies, nothing but a spirit of compassion. What has she after all? Loneliness, old age, responsibility; lawyers and heirs quarreling over the dollars with whose stewardship she is charged; millions of hands reaching to her, millions of voices crying to her to give; many eyes looking at her in envy or avarice, few, so few, in love; many hearts filled with resentment that she has what they want so much and are denied. The richest woman in the world! How hollow it sounds! Love only maketh full, love and truth and trust. The bereaved heart cannot feed upon dollars, the inward yearning is not satisfied with treasure and bank rolls. The loneliness is not peopled by check books and credits.

The jingling of coin does not drown out the memory of the clods falling upon a coffin lid, neither does the yellow gleam of gold banish the image of a white, still face.

Somebody ought to write a book on the pathos of riches, not of the vulgarians who wallow in materiality and sensation, but of the finer natures who are isolated by their wealth, who have tired of its hired pleasures and who feel the lack of all else. Why cannot the world come to look at things as they are?

An Opportunity to Do Good.

Yet Mrs. Sage's millions give her one opportunity worth while, that of doing good. How many worthy people she can help to help themselves! How many worthy causes she can advance! This evidently is the light in which she herself views the matter. Deeply religious by nature, having no extravagant tastes of her own to gratify, with naught else to claim her heart, she can make her last years a labor of love in brightening the lives of other people, and this is more to be prized than all the rest, for, after all, we live only in the service we render.

Selfishness is always a mistake, whether it takes the form of avarice or pride or a desire to domineer over others or that lower and more vulgar guise of gratifying sensation and awing others by barbaric splendor. Russell Sage was a curious combination of the best and the worst, of virtues projected till they became vices. Many of his ideas and mottoes were excellent, but they were too narrow in their application, they were not actuated enough by kindliness, they took too much the form of selfish avarice, they were not directed enough toward the service of all. Man does not live unto himself, but unto his kind.

Mrs. Sage has the opportunity of changing all that, of making amends for his shortness of vision and of leaving a kindlier memory of the man that she loved and served through forty years.

That she will do so is proved by the fact mentioned in the opening sentence of this article, that three of Mrs. Sage's closest friends were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Louisa May Alcott and Helen Miller Gould.

We are known by the character of our friends. J. A. EDGERTON.

MRS. SAGE AS MISTRESS OF LETTERS, UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.

Pike's One Namesake to March.

Pike Rust, a lad of ten years, residing at Divide, will march in Colorado's centennial parade arrayed in a uniform similar to that supposed to have been worn a hundred years ago, all because his name is Pike. So far as is known, he is the only person in the whole world named after the great explorer. L. Miner, commander of Post 22, G. A. R., has arranged for the lad to march at the head of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

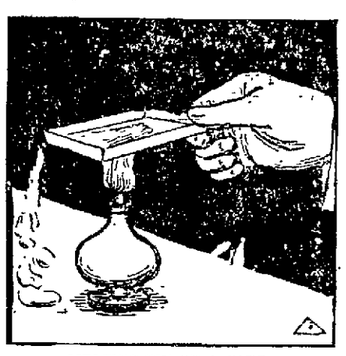
FUN WITH A LAMP.

You Can Melt a Piece of Tin on an Ordinary Card.

Take an ordinary knitting needle and stick one end of it into a cork. Holding it by the cork so as not to burn your fingers, thrust the other end into the flame of an alcohol lamp and keep it there until it is heated to redness. Dip the redhot needle into cold water and when it is cool thrust it again into the flame. If you watch it now you will see that it changes color curiously, turning first yellow, then orange, then crimson, violet, blue and finally gray.

The reason is that a film of rust forms on the needle, and this alters its color as it grows gradually thicker.

This is a matter of great importance in tempering steel, for the changes in color are watched carefully, as the kind of steel depends on the time when it is taken from the fire and cooled.



MELTING TIN ON A CARD.

For instance, if you take the needle from the flame and cool it when it is yellow it will be much harder than if left in the flame until blue and then cooled.

This is shown in the steel pins that are commonly used. The blue steel ones are likely to snap in two with the least pressure, whereas those that are tempered yellow are much stronger.

While you have your alcohol lamp burning take a piece of metallic tin, not tin plate, and place it on an ordinary playing card, first turning up the edges of the card, forming a sort of box lid. Hold the card containing the tin over the flame, and the card will not burn, but the tin may be melted thus.

The reason is that the tin is so good a conductor of heat that it carries it away before the card has time to burn.

Now take a copper wire, an iron wire and a glass tube and dip each of them into melted wax, so as to form a coating on them. After they are dry lay them on a table, with the ends projecting about two inches over the edge and crossing each other. Under the place where they cross hold the flame of the alcohol lamp, so as to heat them equally.

You can tell which is the best conductor of heat by the way the wax melts, that on the best conductor melting first. But there will be a point where the wax does not melt at all, because the heat will be conducted off into the air before reaching that point on the rod. On the good conductor, however, the wax will be melted much farther than on a poor conductor.

Chickens at Sunday School.

A bright and winsome little girl, daughter to one of the editor's friends, was sent out to the henhouse one day recently to gather and bring in the fresh eggs, but she came back almost immediately without any eggs, and when her mother asked about them the little one answered:

"Well, mother, the chickens were holding Sunday school, and I would not disturb them."

The mother afterward found out that the hens were all cackling at the top of their lungs, and this made the Sunday school.

The Lobster's Color.

Did you ever hear of the young housekeeper who refused to buy a fresh lobster at the market because it was not bright red in color? And of the poet's bad blunder, who called it "the cardinal of the sea?" The point of the joke is that the young housekeeper and the poet both thought that red was the lobster's natural color. As most of you know, perhaps, the natural color of the shell is a mixture of two pigments, red and blue. When it is boiled the blue washes out and the red remains.

It Comes; It Comes.

This is a simple guessing game, familiar to children in New England. One child of the party says to another, "It comes; it comes." The player addressed asks, "What do you come by?" The first replies by naming the initial letter of some object in the room. If, for instance, it is the table he has in mind, he says, "I come by T." The rest must now guess what thing beginning with this letter is meant.

Isn't This So?

Every hour you are sulky and unforgiving you find it easier to be cross and more difficult to be agreeable.

Unwelcome Tasks.

"I hate to sew this ugly seam,"
Said little Eva May
"It's bad as any dream!
I'd rather go and play.
And not a stitch is small and neat,
As stitches ought to be;
They seem to walk like great long feet
And are a shame to me.

"When grandma was a child like me
A quilt she often made,
But no one ever such will see
From me, I'm much afraid.
When I grow up I'll sew my seams,"
Said little Eva May.
"Today I'll walk along the streams.
I'd so much rather play."

—Dora M. Morrell in Youth's Companion.

Bear Hunting.

Bear hunting, with the assistance of guides supplied with a well trained pack of hounds, may be satisfactory if merely the killing of them is desired, but it certainly is no sport and deserves not even to be ranked with trapping bears, as in the latter case the hunter must possess at least some knowledge of the quarry's habitat and habits. Unlike a fox, a bear, when once found by the hounds, stands no chance whatever of escaping, and there would be just as much sport in shooting the animals in a park or pen as to let a run to bay bear. And, while this truth applies to mountain lions also, there is not even the excuse of the animal's destructiveness, which is applicable as far as the latter is concerned.—Field and Stream.

The Poodle.

Why is a poodle, so called? Some one says: "Probably the natural answer would recall the old lady who said that no credit could be given to Adam for naming the pig, since anybody would have known what to call it. 'Poodle' seems so obvious a name for this dog. And, in fact, this is not far from the truth about the origin of the word. It is quite recent in English, not being found before 1804, apparently. It is the German 'pudel,' which comes from the Low German, 'pudeln' to waddle, and the dog must have been so called, as Skeat says, either because he waddles after his master or because he looks fat and clumsy on account of his thick hair."

Coldness of Ice.

It seems strange to think that some ice is colder than other ice. The term "ice cold" always seems to signify a definite temperature. All water under similar conditions freezes at a certain definite temperature. But when the thermometer falls below that it continues to affect the ice, making it harder and colder. The test has been made by placing a piece of ice from the north and a piece of ice formed in the vicinity of New York near a stove together. The former took much longer to melt than the latter.—New York Tribune.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of The Chippewa Sand & Stone Company a corporation created and organized under the laws of the state of West Virginia, held at Massillon, Ohio, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1904, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved first:—That the Chippewa Sand & Stone Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of West Virginia, does hereby discontinue business as a corporation and surrenders to said state its charter and corporate franchises; the receiver heretofore appointed by the common pleas court of Stark county, Ohio, will proceed to convert the property choses in action and all assets of this corporation into cash, and pay off and discharge all its debts, liabilities and obligations; and after fully discharging all such debts, liabilities and obligations, divide the remainder amongst the stockholders pro rata with their several holdings of stock, but no such payment shall be made to any stockholder until after the publication of the notice hereinafter provided.

Resolved, second:—That the President of this corporation cause notice of the adoption of the foregoing resolution to be published in The Massillon Independent, it being a newspaper of general circulation published near the principal office of this corporation, once a week for four successive weeks, and that he certify these resolutions to the secretary of state of the state of West Virginia and deliver to him a certificate showing the publication of said notice, as provided by law.

JAS. W. WARWICK, President of said Corporation
Attest:
H. W. LOELLER, Secretary.

Dr. C. D. Smith, V. S.,

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, treats diseases of all domesticated animals, and Dentistry.

Office, East Livery Barn,
15 and 17 Canal St., Massillon, O.
Both phones 77.

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because a well-nourished body has greater productive capacity. Thus you will also be able to
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SOUTHWEST
The Land of BIG CROPS and PROSPERITY.
Are you making as much off your farm as you ought? No doubt you are making all you can. The trouble is the land costs too much. It takes too much money to buy a big farm, and so you are trying to make a living on a small farm, or perhaps you are renting one and paying a good share of what you raise, in rent. Wouldn't it be better to go where the price of good land is so little that you can own a big farm—where every acre of the ground is working for you and all you raise is paying you good profits?
There are thousands of acres of fertile land in the Southwest along the line of the Cotton Belt Route that can be bought for from $3 to $10 an acre. This land is increasing in value each year.
See the Southwest at Small Cost.
A trip to the southwest would convince you that your best interests lay in settling there. The trip can be made at very little expense. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month you can purchase a round trip ticket to any point in the Southwest on or via the Cotton Belt Route at very low rates. Stop-overs will be allowed for you to examine any locality you are interested in.
Write at once for free copies of books describing this wonderful country and for full information about cost of tickets, etc.
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To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Grip in Two Days.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Carbolic acid in drinking water at the rate of four drops to the pint is recommended as a disease preventive for poultry.

Beginning with the 1st of August the rural mail patron is allowed to construct his own mail box, provided it has the approval of the local postmaster.

Any parent who allows his child to play around the mower or any other machinery may just as well make up his mind to be ready in case of accident. It doesn't pay to run any risks, as the chances of getting hurt are too sure.

The haste which causes the good housewife to neglect to put out the gasoline burner when filling the tank is criminal as well as shortsighted, the time which is thus saved being frequently offset by death by burning, funeral expenses and a bereaved and grief stricken family.

Bad air or unpleasant odors about the house or yard are usually not without a cause. If not poor drainage or a neglected cistern they may be accounted for by a vase of faded flowers, decaying vegetables, damp, sour scrubbing cloths or an old garbage can. Purify the air by removing the cause.

David Rankin of Tarkio, Mo., is one of the king bee farmers of the United States, possessing 23,000 acres which are under a high state of cultivation. Of this area 16,000 acres are in corn, the remainder being devoted to the raising of hay and small grain. He fattens and markets 9,000 cattle annually and as many hogs.

As a result of having an acre patch of alfalfa eaten up sleek and clean by the grasshoppers last August, when it got into the second and third leaf, and because of the fact that grasshoppers are if possible more plentiful this season than last, we have taken up the idea of getting a start with this valuable cover crop in the fall and will try it next spring.

The steady advance in prices of all kinds of foodstuffs and wearing apparel during the past five years has been a bonanza of the biggest kind for the agriculturist—the producer—but decidedly tough on the man on a stipulated salary which has not been inflated to correspond with the increase in price of the things he has had to buy. He is, as it were, between the economic upper and nether millstones and as a result is being ground.

An Indiana reader of these notes writes inquiring where a purchaser may be found for ginseng, golden seal and other herbs. While the larger cities usually have brokers who make a specialty of handling these articles in large quantities, the nearest leading wholesale druggist would be the best person with whom to communicate with reference to the sale of such products, and the addresses of such firm or firms can best be got from one's local druggist.

There is no time when selection of potatoes for seed can be done to better advantage than at the time of digging, for the reason that not only size, but the matter of yield as well, should receive attention when the selection is made. While the matter of size can be noted at a glance, the latter characteristic can only be determined when the tubers are dug from the ground. Careful selection of seed in the manner indicated would tend to materially increase the productivity of any variety grown.

One of the best posted dairymen in the state of Iowa is authority for the statement that the newly enacted state pure food law, which makes it a punishable offense to sell or buy impure milk or cream to be manufactured into human food, will give Iowa farmers $1,600,000 more for their butter product annually than they have been receiving, this being due to a raising of the butter standard, which will result in decrease of the "seconds" output and a corresponding increase in the first class and western extras. The change will be noted with no less pleasure by consumer than producer.

We have this year in our home garden a very thrifty golden russet branch top grafted in a Patten's greening which has a batful of the finest kind of fruit set. The thriftiness of this scion from the time it was set three years ago leads us to think that a fine orchard of russet trees could be got by top grafting Duchess, Hibernal or Patten's greening stock with russet scions the first and second seasons after the young trees were set out. We have Duchess trees which were thus grafted with Grimes' Golden, Yellow Transparent and other scions four years ago, which today are seemingly as thrifty and hardy as could be desired.

It is questionable who is the more miserable, the fellow who is in debt for the eighty he has or the other who wants to go into debt for the next eighty he hasn't got and doesn't need.

These are the days when it is well to be on the lookout for stray curs running around loose. We seldom hear of cases when the well bred, useful dog goes mad. It has something else to think of.

Beef properly cooked with water can be lived on solely longer than any other food, animal or vegetable, and one's normal health retained. It is concentrated in form as well as wholesome and nutritious.

The barren stalks in a field of corn bear a striking resemblance to a certain class of people. Both require about so much nourishment, occupy a certain amount of space, yet make no showing at husking time.

In the eye of the law a landowner owns the land to the center of the road adjoining his place, yet he has no right to remove earth or trees from the same. In case the road is vacated full right to do what he will with the same reverts to the owner.

A grain expert from Minnesota reports a general falling off in the yield of the barley crop around the vicinity of Minneapolis, there being a decrease of 5 per cent compared to that of last year, while there is a general decrease in the total acreage of 10 per cent.

A call comes from Panama for more American dairy and stock farms. They are especially needed in the canal region, where the price of milk varies from 20 to 30 cents a quart, and it is well watered at that. Beef is also higher and of likewise poor quality, averaging from 20 to 30 cents a pound.

In view of the fact that reports indicate that there will be but 60 per cent of a hay crop, a whole lot of level headed farmers will this year harvest and shred their corn crop, or a good portion of it, and sell their hay, and corn fodder, too, if they have any to spare. The hay crop is shorter than in years, and bright, nice corn fodder is bound to fetch a good price.

In order to make sure that the little one in the home does not get hold of butter color, rat exterminator, fly poison and concentrated lye it is well to keep such stuff out of reach. The inborn tendency of every baby to stick everything it can get its hands on into its mouth ought to be sufficient warning to cause every person in the home to exercise extreme caution in this particular.

A friend of the writer who had an acre of muskmelons which made but a poor stand sowed rutabagas among them about the 25th of July, with the result that there is a prospect now of a yield of 400 bushels or more of the latter vegetable. Where one is alert advantage can often be taken of a situation of this kind and a piece of land made to yield a full return even if the first crop planted is a partial failure.

The other evening the writer's Jersey "boss" got loose and spent the night in a revel in the sweet corn patch. Having eaten all her hide could hold, she philosophically lay down in the midst of the destruction she had wrought, so as not to have to go far for breakfast, and there we found her in the morning. If a neighbor's cow had done the job, $5 wouldn't have sufficed to soothe our indignation. As it was, the increased flow of milk was the only recompense.

It is not only the merchant of the small town who objects to the pernicious mail order system as commonly carried on, but the farmer himself is getting stirred up. One intelligent farmer says that it is beginning to affect the value of farm property, but that is not the worst of it. The daughters and wives are devoting their Sundays to the shopping by mail, trying to get something for nothing by paying the freight bills. When this mail order catalogue business gains such a foothold in the home that it interferes with the moral and religious training, then something should be done.

If any of the readers of these notes have tried or are about to try the experiment of sowing rape in their corn at the time of the last cultivation and in September turning hogs and sheep into the field with a view to fattening them for market we would be pleased to hear from them in regard to the results obtained. One large feeder of whom we read recently will this fall try this method with a forty acre field of corn and rape. He has found that the sheep clean up the weeds and make rapid gain in weight, while the labor of husking the crop is done away, but he gives no figures indicating the definite results of such a system of feeding.

This item is for the small and bright, but sometimes forgetful and careless, boy in the farm or city home who is in the habit of using a gun. The gist of it is that when going through a fence a gun should either be put through first and laid on the ground, muzzle away, or else held firmly in the hand in the same position while one is getting through. The past week a fine little ten-year-old fellow living within a few miles of the writer's home had the top of his head blown off by attempting to crawl through a fence with a shotgun which he had grasped by the muzzle and was trailing behind him. This method of getting through a fence is dangerous in the extreme and in so many cases, as in the one mentioned, is simply suicidal.

SALVATION OF RUSSIA.

An even superficial study of Russian conditions proves beyond doubt that the people of the czar's domain are suffering more from disordered and disadvantageous economic conditions—abject want and starvation—than from a denial of political, social and religious privileges. And yet history shows that the fight for the ballot has usually been a forerunner or accompaniment in the struggle for bread. In this connection it is interesting to note that shortly after the people were granted a representative assembly the Russian government has taken under consideration the setting aside of some $7,000,000 for the immediate relief of destitute peasants, and what is of more vital and lasting value has in view a division of portions of the imperial and feudal domains among the farmers and laboring people of the empire. The salvation of Russia in her present crisis depends more upon giving all her people work at remunerative wages, either in factories or upon the soil, than upon any other single factor. Political rights are bound to accompany economic independence, just as truly as that poverty and ignorance are the handmaidens of tyranny and despotism.

CARE OF ORCHARDS.

We have found out from practical experience in the care of an orchard that not very much reliance can be placed in the statement of some orchardists to the effect that the root borer will not bother the tree after it has attained an age of seven or eight years and the bark gets rough. An inspection of our orchard not long since shows almost as many of the borers at work in the larger as in the smaller trees. The only safe way in the care of the orchard is to keep the grass hoed away from the trunk, the waterspouts cut and to give the trees a careful inspection at least twice during the season. Thousands of trees die every year from supposed sun scald, blight or arboreal heart failure, when the only thing under the sun that ails them is that three or four lusty borers are eating their very vitals out under the outside bark and just beneath or above the surface of the ground. If you have an orchard, whatever its size, look the trees over and dig these chaps out.

HEED THE MORAL.

A little five-year-old made a garden all by herself last spring. It was a little patch about eight feet square out back of the house, and into it the tiny fingers scattered beans and radish seeds. As this was the child's first experience, she watched impatiently for the first green leaves and tendrils to appear. At last she was rewarded. The garden sprang up and flourished, and the child was happy, but one day she went with her mother to visit a friend. While there the child saw a beautiful garden, with long, even, clean, straight rows. She was impressed and compared it with her own garden. With disappointment in her blue eyes, she looked up to her mother and said, "Mamma, I didn't know that the rows ought to be straight." The child's garden is a tangle of weeds now, and she goes there no more. A little direction at first would have saved the day, and there would have been one less disappointment.

HOGS.

Strange as it may seem, hogs, like people, are endowed with temperament. That hog which is always nosing and sniffing about and alert at the sound of every approaching footstep possesses a nervous temperament, and you want to feed him with special reference to furnishing your bacon supply, while that old fellow over there in the corner, that never stirs unless it is to eat, you want to consign to the pork barrel. He has what is called a phlegmatic temperament. The reason for the distinctions made is obvious. For the bacon you want a streak of fat and a streak of lean, and you get that in the first because the fat is all worked off running around, but the second snoozes contentedly all the day long and does nothing but lay on the fat, which is just what is wanted for the pork. Perhaps you have noticed that some hogs lay on more fat than others and have wondered why.

A COMPARISON.

A farm which is continually drained by the production of large crops raised with reference to supplying the local or foreign markets becomes in time like the small town which has just been visited by the circus. The farm sends forth its crops without a corresponding return of fertility to the soil; the town parts with its money without receiving a proportionate impetus and growth in business. In the one case the object sought is money, which gives nothing back to the soil. In the other case the object in view is pleasure, which adds nothing to the wealth of the community. Each year that the farm loses its crops the soil becomes that much poorer. Each time that the town has a circus the people have just that much less money to spend for other things.

BINS OF SUGAR BARRELS.

An enterprising farmer that we know of made some good bins to store grain in from sugar barrels. These barrels were placed upon a firm foundation, where they would be secure and above dampness. After the cracks were filled in so as to make the bins mouse proof a heavy, square board cover was fitted over the whole on hinges. These bins were a great satisfaction, in that they were clean and easy to get at, and more could be added if desired with but little work. Some day when you have an ambitious fit and get to cleaning up your barn let this idea take root.

ARRANGING CURIOS.

Have a Richly Plain Cabinet and Do Not Crowd It.

The proper arrangement of curios really harks back to the time of purchasing, for the cabinet itself is a thing to be considered deeply. No cabinet at all, your curios tucked into uninteresting boxes and hidden away in closet or bureaus, is better than having to display in an impossible gilt cabinet with plush furnishings bits which are eloquent of the east or which are stories of this tribe or that in its days of primitive splendor or which tell tales of deep sea caves and of daring divers.

A plain little cabinet—richly plain, if you can have it so—of plate glass, shelves and all, perhaps, or a cabinet built like a tiny closet, perhaps actually built into the wall, of mahogany or oak in one of its dark finishes, is the best sort to have. In such a cabinet the curios are set off instead of being overshadowed by the magnificence of the case which contains them.

In arranging your curios the main point to remember is that the cabinet must not be crowded. Put away the extra bits, substituting them a little later for some which hold honored places at present.

Studied carelessness, with plenty of room for each thing to show itself off, is the whole thing in a nutshell.

FLOWER VASES.

The Best Results Are Obtained From Those With Wide Necks.

When buying vases take into consideration whether they are to be used as ornaments or for flowers. All flowers are prettier and keep better in a wide neck vase unless one is going to follow the Japanese style of just one or two flowers in a vase. Vases are intended to hold plenty of water and to give the flowers an opportunity to absorb it, so it is quite important that the neck should be nearly as wide as the main part. An ideal vase for narcissuses and daffodils is one of dark green glass. A flat bowl with a wide rim is much better for short stem flowers, such as pansies and violets. Roses are of so many different kinds that they look pretty in vases of various shapes. Nothing is more attractive than a bowl of roses, but it is difficult to arrange. The very tall vases are only appropriate for roses with very long stalks, such as American Beauties. Although green vases are popular, some authorities say that the colored glass prevents the light from getting to the stalks and that flowers live longer in white glass.—New York Post.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Charcoal absorbs the gas and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

An onion poultice will extract the pain and heat from a scald or burn. To make this poultice take a certain quantity of onions and crush them and lay between cheesecloth and apply to the burn.

Tonsilitis in the first stages can be quickly cured by gargling every hour with this: One-half glass of hot water, one-half teaspoonful of baking soda and one teaspoonful of listerine.

Boiling vinegar applied as hot as can be borne to the gum and cavity of an aching tooth will allay the pain. Use a bit of absorbent cotton to pack the tooth cavity and apply until relief is obtained.

For itching of the skin many skin doctors recommend lotions of bromide of potassium. The strength may be one part of the salt in sixty parts of water. It is not a poisonous preparation and may be tried without fear.

Danger of Lead Poisoning.

Lead poisoning, even in a mild form—if such a serious thing can ever assume a mild form—cannot be too closely guarded against. One very simple form of doing so is to fill the night before the kettle that you use for boiling the water for breakfast. The water that has been lying in the water pipes all night, when these said pipes are made of lead, is not very safe to use. It may have become impregnated with the lead, and it is very improbable that people will wait patiently in the early morning until a sufficient quantity of water has been run off to render it perfectly safe to use, which will not be the case until all that which has been standing in the pipes has been run. Of course the water thus used may not do any harm, but still it is always wiser to be on the safe side.

Little Mirrors Are Best.

In the mirrors of today the light is reflected by a layer of silver or an amalgam of tin, but a proportion of light is lost in the process of reflection, and the image is less luminous than the original. The value of a looking glass is usually estimated by the thickness of the glass, because the thicker it is the stronger it must be. But speaking scientifically thick glasses are defective, because the outlines of the image reflected are less clearly defined. An ideal mirror is one with a perfectly flat surface. But it is only possible to obtain this result in comparatively small glasses. The larger glasses do not reflect a true image, because they cannot be made flat.

A Handy Tool.

An adjuster for curtains and pictures has been invented that will no doubt save many a fall, not to speak of sprains and bruises. It consists of a long wooden handle, on the end of which is a booklike projection of iron. With this hook pictures may be removed from the molding and curtain poles may be adjusted with the greatest ease without having to climb on a chair or stepladder.

FOR SENSITIVE SKINS.

How to Treat Them When Inflamed by the Sun.

In warm weather many of those who usually wear gloves discard them and the skin of the hands is exposed to the warm rays of the summer sun, says the New York American. The whiteness of the skin and its delicate thinness allow the chemical rays to penetrate into the skin and it is apt, if the exposure is prolonged, to produce inflammation.

The most usual occurrence is known as "sunburning," and consists in the occurrence of large scales of the horny layer of the skin being thrown off, leaving the skin red and tender beneath. Provided nothing else is present capable of keeping up the inflammation this ends the matter and gradually the skin assumes its usual appearance. If, however, certain bacteria are present in the skin the process thus begun may continue and spread around the part primarily affected.

Not only so, but it may occur even although the primary exposure is very trifling in degree and short in duration. The light seems in these cases to weaken the resistance of the skin and the bacteria do the rest.

A patch inflamed in this way will not recover spontaneously. In the early stages sometimes protection from the elements is enough, but this is not always successful, even in the earliest stages of such attacks, and it is wise usually to submit it to other treatment. It is a species of scaly eczema and yields most readily in the application of tarry preparations such as the following:

Recipe: Liquoris carbonis picis, half a dram; hydrargyri ammoniatae, eight grains; parafini mollis, add one ounce. Mix.

This ointment, too, is useful in treating any scaly scurf on the skin.

If the surface is red it may not tolerate an ointment of any kind and it will yet yield to such a lotion as the following, soaked in lint and renewed as often as it dries:

Recipe: Liquoris plumbi subacetatis, quarter of an ounce; liquoris carbonis detergens, quarter of an ounce; zinc oxide, half an ounce; glycerini, half an ounce; aquae rosae, add six ounces. Mix and apply by soaking in lint and fixing to part involved.

How to Remove Ink From Carpets.

When freshly spilled, ink can be removed from carpets by wetting in milk, says the New York Journal. Take cotton batting and soak up all of the ink it will receive, being careful not to let it spread. Then take fresh cotton, wet in milk, and sop it up carefully. Repeat this operation, changing cotton and milk each time. After most of the ink has been taken up in this way with fresh cotton and clean, rub the spot. Continue till all disappears; then wash the spot in clean, warm water and a little soap; rinse in clean water and rub till nearly dry. If the ink is dried in there is no way that will not take the color from the carpet as well as the ink, unless the ink is on a white spot. In that case salts of lemon or soft soap, starch and lemon juice will remove the ink as easily as if on cotton.

How to Care For House Plants.

House plants can be put out of doors with entire safety now. The best place for them is on a veranda sheltered from the afternoon sun. Leave them in their pots. Plan for free circulation of air about them. Do not allow any that are to be made use of in the house next winter to bloom during the summer. Throw their strength into the production of branches. These should be nipped at the end from time to time to force the production of side branches, thus securing a bushy, compact plant with plenty of flowering points. If not properly trained most plants adapted to house culture will grow into awkward shapes, but with a little attention at the proper time they can easily be made symmetrical. The proper time is now, while the plant is in process of development.

How to Judge Melons.

The first point in judging your melon is the weight. A heavy fruit is a good fruit, and if heavy, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, only the question of ripeness remains to be decided. A good ripeness test is the odor. A ripe fruit is fragrant, spicy, tempting to the nostrils. Muskmelons with deep furrows and rough surfaces are sound and sweet. The color in the furrows is also worth noting. If very greeny green it is underripe; yellow, and it is apt to be mushy. A very smooth surface often means that the melon is overripe. It may be sweet, but it will be too soft and dry for perfection.

How to Manage an Oil Stove.

To take care of an oil stove, thoroughly clean and refill every time after using. If you allow oil and dirt to accumulate on it, it is sure to smell unpleasant when lighted. Don't cut the wick, but rub off the charred parts with a rag or a piece of paper. Always turn the wick down before extinguishing it and leave turned down till you are going to light it again. Remember that the top of the part up and down which the wick runs needs to be kept thoroughly clean. Give it a rub inside and outside every time you clean the stove, and if a crust forms round the top scrape it occasionally.

How to Clean Japanese Furniture.

To clean Japanese furniture mix together one pint of strong cold tea, one pint of linseed oil, the whites of two eggs and two ounces of spirits of salt. Put these into a bottle and shake well to insure all the ingredients being thoroughly mixed. Take a pad of old soft linen, pour a few drops on to this after well shaking the bottle and then polish it up with an old silk handkerchief.

MANAGEMENT OF SERVANTS

How to Engage a Maid and Instruct Her Intelligently.

When engaging a servant be careful to explain her work to her; also show her that the work must be done in your way and not hers or the way her former mistress had it done. When she does well in her work encourage her by a few words of praise. Never reprove her in the presence of others and above all while she is serving a meal, says the New York Journal.

Retain your temper at all times. Give your orders for each day as early as possible, and if it seems necessary write them down very distinctly and clearly on a piece of paper and fasten it up in the pantry, kitchen or some other convenient place.

See that she is extremely neat in her dress, hair neatly and simply arranged, no jewelry worn, a perfectly clean apron, collar, cuffs and cap and a spotless gown. It is well to give strict orders in regard to the hours when the servants are allowed to have visitors.

Tell the maid who opens the door never to let the visitors stand in the hall, but to show them immediately into the drawing room. Instruct her carefully what she must say in reply to messages left at the door or when persons who call are not to be admitted.

Most persons prefer to have the maid say that "Mrs. Brown is not at home," meaning that she is not at home to callers. It is purely a matter of form and is not considered an untruth. However, some persons are scrupulous in this matter and prefer to have the maid say, "Mrs. Brown begs to be excused this afternoon."

How to Clean Matting.

To clean matting it should be first swept thoroughly with a stiff broom, following the grain of the straw, then swept across the grain with a soft broom that has been dipped in warm water, says the New York Telegram. Then wash thoroughly in warm water in which a handful of salt has been dissolved. Nothing brightens colored matting so much as the salt, and, moreover, it goes far to prevent it fading. The light colored matting should be washed in water in which borax has been dissolved. If any grease spots are noticed before the matting is cleansed cover them with a mixture of prepared chalk wet with turpentine, which after being allowed to remain on for two days should be removed with a stiff brush. In the event of the grease having sunken in about one-eighth of washing soda added to the mixture will be effectual. Sweet milk is said to keep the matting in a good state of preservation, and it is only necessary to use the application about once a year.

How to Cure Insomnia.

There are several common sense ways of obtaining sleep. One of them is the application of cold wet cloths to the back of the head and neck. This treatment will not be followed by a reaction if it is continued for a number of minutes, and it often works surprisingly well, says a writer in World's Work. Another way of solving the problem is to soak the feet in a hot bath until the veins become dilated with blood, or the whole body up to the hips may be given a hot soak. With some people a two or three minute hip bath is the most effective remedy. Others find help in a few slow exercises which do not jar or excite the system, but simply bring some fatigue to the big muscles of the trunk and limbs. Friction of the skin, especially of the lower part of the body, is another means.

How to Care For a Molting Canary.

In handling a molting canary keep it very warm, at least at 70 degrees, and carefully protected from drafts. A bird tonic, purchasable from any good druggist, should be given until the little pet recovers health and spirits. Usually a bird stops singing through this period, and the rest is beneficial. Heavier food should be given, such as hard boiled yolk of an egg, with finely powdered cracker crumbs and a little cayenne pepper or a whole hard boiled egg chopped very finely and a little pulverized sugar. Opportunity to bathe every day should be given and the chill first taken from the water.

How to Make Lemon Sherbet.

For lemon sherbet put to boil in a clean basin two scant quarts of water and one pint of sugar, says the New York Telegram. Cook until clear, skimming if necessary. Meanwhile squeeze six lemons and grate a little of the yellow peel into the juice. Dissolve a tablespoonful of gelatin in a quarter cup of cold water, heating it over the teakettle. When the sirup is clear pour into the lemon juice, add the gelatin, cool and freeze. The beaten whites of two eggs may be used instead of the gelatin to give the ice body if preferred.

How to Prepare Plants For Winter.

If you have geraniums—or any other plant for that matter—that you intend to make use of in the window garden next winter do not allow them to bloom during summer, says a writer in Outing. Nip off every bud as soon as seen. Throw the strength of the plant into the development of branches. These should be shortened from time to time and made to produce side branches. In this way you get a bushy, compact plant with a score of blossoming points where there would be but few if you allowed the plant to train itself.

How to Make Homemade Paste.

A homemade paste that never sours or dries up is made by adding to one pint of smooth, thick—very thick—paste, which has been thoroughly cooked, one teaspoonful of powdered alum and ten drops of olive oil.

FEAR OF CONSUMPTION.

Popular Terror of Tuberculosis Not Based on Facts.

The popular fear of consumption, according to Dr. John B. Huber, fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, has little reason for existence. He ridicules this general state of terror, which is the cause of so much undignified conduct and of such inhumanity toward the consumptive.

"We know," he says, "the methods of infection, principally from human sputum, not so often by way of ingestion (taken in with food or drink), and only occasionally by inoculation (through a cut), and that, unlike the contagious diseases, the contact must be frequent, repeated and long continued if consumption is to be communicated. Terrors of all sorts are invariably dissipated immediately knowledge and understanding are arrayed against them, and with the comprehension of these facts concerning consumption one must lose his fear of the disease and may with equanimity return to reasonable, grownup behavior. It is really deplorable to consider the degree of cruelty and selfishness to which this phthisiophobia has driven people."

The bacillus of consumption, Dr. Huber says, is probably as old on the globe as man himself. It is much pervading. The consumptive emits several billions during the twenty-four hours. Most everybody has breathed it in time and again, but only those who are predisposed or who are broken down are likely to develop the disease. Antimicrobic remedies, taken internally, are almost always worse than useless. The safe things to rely on to effect a cure are fresh air, sunlight, cleanliness, dry sleeping and living quarters, good food and drink and cheerfulness. Consumption, in Dr. Huber's opinion, is not inherited.

COMFORT FOR HORSES.

Combination of Hame, Collar and Breastplate.

Horsemen are divided as to the use of the hame and "Dutch" collar on their animals. Each has its drawbacks and advantages. The hame collar is said to rub the animals unduly. On the other hand, it is contended by some that the "Dutch" collar interferes with breathing and is responsible for other unfavorable conditions.

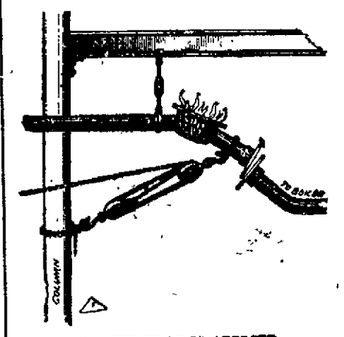
An effort to combine the two has been made by Grant E. Bennett of Cleveland, O. The hame collar and the breast collar are secured together at the lower part of the former. There are two short, adjustable tugs passing from each of these in order to further equalize the distribution of the weight.

The inventor says that the two collars thus adjusted work together in perfect harmony and accomplish the object desired by protecting the entire lower shoulder from sores owing to the pliable breastplate taking the bearing at this special point. The result is that the horse is enabled to apply his strength at the lowest possible level and with ease owing to the amount of bearing surface and the absence of friction.

Bending Large Pipe.

In installing an eight inch main pipe to lead from a boiler and swing by two easy bends to a higher level it was found necessary to bend the pipe a trifle more than had been expected, in order to bring the ends together for bolting through the flanges.

The pipe was anchored securely and fastened overhead with a hanger,



HOW THE HEAT IS APPLIED.

which in turn was fastened to a strong beam. A basket of charcoal was then placed at the joint and a fire started. The basket was made of sheet iron with holes in the bottom to induce a draft and was supported on the pipe by pieces of small size wrought iron pipe. The heat of the fire softened the metal sufficiently, says the Metal Worker, to permit the joint to be drawn up by means of a block and fall. The chain, as is absolutely necessary, was fastened to some strong object, in this case a column.

Gas Heating Mantles.

Little gas bills may be the result of the new heating mantles which a Frenchman has devised to do for gas heating what the familiar incandescent mantle does for gas lighting. The mantle is composed of rare earths, whereof the chief is said to be cerium. This mantle, which is heated by a burner just like an ordinary gas mantle, gives but little light, merely a dull red glow, but it radiates an intense heat, nearly twice as great for a given consumption of gas as any of the devices hitherto used. A complete stove may contain half a dozen burners and mantles, and as each can be lighted separately they may be controlled perfectly.

Seat on the Metal Bed.

A little bedroom convenience which there is probably some good excuse for is the addition of a folding seat to the brass bedstead. The seat is attached to the side rail of the bed and has an adjustable leg, which falls naturally into the position of support when the seat is drawn up for use. When not of use and dropped the seat is practically hidden.

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